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ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

War on Spoils Holds Stage At Institute of Government; Aroused Public Called Key

Balanced Budget Praised, but Not as Panacea for All Problems

Politics Barred

Delegation of Legislative Powers Defended as Present Need

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES — Administration, not politics, characterized the scope of the eighth annual Institute of Government sponsored here June 15-19 by the University of Southern California.

Panel discussions emphasized institution management, power supply and distribution, city planning, principles of public administration, public engineering, and other similar divisions of the more exact side of the "science" of government. Apparently convinced nothing constructive or conclusive could be gained by occupation with partisan controversies clamoring in this, a presidential year, the agenda steering committee touched upon civil service and budget procedure as the only subjects directly identified as political issues of the day.

Better Government

The 1000 delegates included academic and practical political scientists representing almost every section of the nation. College professors and Washington officials met in the same group to exchange ideas in their common efforts to bring better government to the public.

Dr. Emery E. Olson, American University, led the attack on patronage.

"Only the best must serve the state," he declared. "Today an all-embracing government affects every minute of every person's life. No one of the 120,000,000 of us can escape the cancer of a spoils system. No local government can permanently preserve its usefulness by distributing jobs on a charity basis. Patronage ruins governments and corporations alike. Any political party which fails to make the merit system a reality cannot rightfully and honestly claim the support of the American people.

'Tariff on Brains'

"A 'tariff on brains' preventing the employment of persons residing in one governmental unit by the citizens of another is just as damaging to the welfare of a commonwealth as a tariff on oranges between the states.

"Administrative competency is an absolute necessity for any body which controls the collection and use of one third of the national income. High prestige and commensurate compensation are elementary essentials. A citizenry can have just as high grade a public service personnel as it is willing to demand. Public managers can be recruited and trained," Dr. Olson said, classifying "the scientific administration of public business as the newest and most effective tool of human progress.

Home and Government

"The home must not boycott the Government. The best of our children must serve the State.

"The nation of the future will refuse to pay in patronage the price of democracy and will refuse to tolerate a bureaucracy blind to public interest."

While urging the necessity of a balanced budget for sound government financial administration, Lloyd Morey, University of Illinois comptroller, told delegates he does not regard the budget system as a panacea for all public financial ills.

Purpose of Balanced Budget

"The budget is merely an important and useful instrument for handling finances in an orderly and systematic way and aiding in avoiding financial pitfalls," he said. "Unless administered with intelligence, carefulness and sincerity, the budget is just so much additional red tape."

"When we can be sure of a properly functionalized plan of organization, a well-trained and experienced personnel, and a sound and effective system of budgeting, accounting, and auditing, then government may hope to achieve the high ideal set for it—the greatest of all sciences and services," he said.

Delegation of Power

Carlton C. Rodee, assistant professor of public administration at the University of Southern California, told delegates "the theory of the separation of powers in government is a myth." He defended delegation of legislative powers to administrative bodies by saying:

"Not only has Congress not the time nor the expert knowledge, but it is frequently impossible for it to assume complete legislative power because it is not always in session. It must then pass this authority on to other bodies possessed of the requisite time and knowledge."

In discussing collectivism, Mr. Rodee pointed out that it is not such a new thing in the United States. "We have had it throughout

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South Africa Backs Sanctions for Peace

By the Associated Press

Kroonstad, Union of South Africa, June 25

GEN. JAN CHRISTIAAN SMUTS declared today that "it would be the sheerest lunacy" for South Africa to quarrel with England, but added:

"Let me tell you, England knows South Africa wants to keep out of war."

The South African Minister of Justice also said that he still believed "sanctions constitute a most powerful weapon to conserve peace in the world."

South Africa, he asserted, would oppose with vigor any steps to weaken the League of Nations.

Copeland Assails Air Officials For Cutting Crash

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 25—Some extremly blunt and personal criticism of officials of the Bureau of Air Commerce comes down from Capitol Hill in a preliminary report by the Senate Commerce Committee on that agency of the Government which is charged with direction of aerial navigation and operation of aids to safety in the air.

The committee set out over a year ago to fix responsibility for the airplane crash, in which Senator Bronson Cutting of New Mexico was killed in May, 1935. But it soon branched out into a general forum for attacks by the air lines and a considerable group of former employees on the Bureau of Air Commerce. Hearings dragged on months after months.

Taking the Blame

The full committee never got together to make out a report. But Senator Royal S. Copeland (D) of New York finally drafted the preliminary document in which two other members of the committee concurred. It noted that he had been unable to get in touch with two others to obtain their views. He then inserted it in the Congressional Record under the extension of remarks. His action followed shortly after announcement that he would "take a walk" along with some other prominent conservative Democrats in the coming campaign.

Behind the whole incident is a constant and continuing effort on the part of both air lines and the bureau to escape the blame for

(Continued on Page 6, Column 6)

Neutrals Meet To Draft Plan On Sanctions

Council Expected to Put All African Issues Up to Assembly

Negus in Geneva

LONDON, June 25 (AP)—Haile Selassie, exiled Emperor of Ethiopia, departed for Geneva today to direct his conquered nation's last diplomatic stand against Italy.

Less than 50 persons watched him depart by train. It was in strange contrast to the rousing welcome by thousands upon his arrival early in June.

GENEVA, June 25 (AP)—The Ethiopian delegation to the League of Nations announced today that Haile Selassie would seek the continuance of League sanctions against Italy, the conqueror of his country.

A spokesman for the delegation said the exiled Emperor would "protest with vigor before the League against the raising of sanctions, and will ask, on the other hand, for the application of all measures (against aggressors) provided in the Covenant."

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, June 25—An important ruling has been made by the Swiss Federal Council on the position of Haile Selassie as the Council Assembly of the League of Nations is meeting to take decisions regarding the lifting of sanctions.

The Swiss attitude is defined as follows: While permission has been given to the Negus to come to Geneva, where he has made hotel reservations, in order to plead his cause either in person or through a representative he is forbidden to remain in residence on Swiss territory in the present circumstances.

Must Clarify Position

The reason lies in the ambiguity of the Negus's statements. If he agrees to seek refuge in Switzerland as a dethroned monarch, the fullest hospitality will be extended to him in accordance with the best Swiss traditions, but the Government will not allow him to continue to live here while he pursues a political campaign and considers himself in a state of war with a neighbor of Switzerland.

The Negus possesses a small house at Vevey, on Lake Leman, and it has recently been prepared for his reception. Yet it is stipulated that his permanent habitation depends on renunciation of his activities.

"Neutral" States Meet

Today a group of so-called neutral states—namely Spain, Finland, the Netherlands, the Scandinavian

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

Hamilton Sees Landon Sweep In 41 States

Declares Democrats Are 'Politically Scared' Over Campaign

Moves Headquarters

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 25 — Exuding confidence and energy, John D. M. Hamilton descended on Republican national headquarters here yesterday; made a lightning survey of its staff and its information; issued orders to move it bag and baggage out to Chicago next week, and concluded what for any other man would be a strenuous day with a press conference in which he cheerily predicted the Republicans would carry all but six or seven states on election day.

Governor Landon's campaign manager and the new chairman of the Republican National Committee struck a decidedly new note in the sedate atmosphere of Republican headquarters. Under the long tenure of diplomat Henry P. Fletcher it had taken on something of the suave, soft-spoken atmosphere of an embassy. Mr. Hamilton burst in which the freshness of Kansas's prairie-sweeping winds and left no doubt whatever that from now on he is running the show. The days of diplomacy are over — the campaign is on!

Talks on Farley

Having settled that matter he sent for the press and with them skipped nimbly over the entire political scene from doubtful states to his antagonist James A. Farley's speech in Philadelphia.

He predicted Republican victory in all but six or seven states, "and I wouldn't be surprised if we took them all." But on second thought he modified this last, conceding South Carolina and Louisiana to the Democrats. He was quite certain that Governor Landon would break far into the Solid South.

"We are going to see an absolute reversal from 1932," he insisted, "I think the Democratic speeches reveal that they are disappointed, ashamed and frightened." He said the Farley speech was exactly what he would have expected and as for the Democratic convention as a whole, "I never saw a crowd so politically scared in all my life."

Entire West for G. O. P.

"I think the issues are much more fundamental than they were in 1928, when Alfred E. Smith lost some of the South. We just didn't know where we stood before the Cleveland convention." But that has all changed now. He saw the entire West "in the bag." He also ingled out Maryland as a state he is quite confident will come into the Republican fold.

He turned on Senator Alben Barkley's Democratic keynote address at Philadelphia particularly for the statement that "only a few little pigs were killed, and only a few rows of cotton were plowed under" in the AAA crop control program.

"The record shows," Mr. Hamilton remarked genially, "that 6,600,000 little pigs were killed, and in 1933 alone, 10,400,000 acres of cotton were ployed under. That would make a mightly lot of cotton rows. They haven't gotten around yet to figure the cotton plowed under in other years."

The Union Party candidacy of Representative William Lemke of North Dakota backed by the Coughlinites, Townsendites and Share-the-

(Continued on Page 3, Column 4)

Japan's Handling Of Americans In China Protested

PEIPING, June 25 (AP)—Protest against the "rude, rough treatment" of American citizens during a military display Tuesday was lodged with the Japanese Embassy today by Nelson T. Johnson, United States Ambassador to China.

The official protest, complaining of the activities of Japanese soldiers, was made on instruction from Washington.

The Japanese Embassy replied it would submit the complaint to the Japanese commandant and make a formal answer later.

(Chinese reports told of Japanese soldiers, armed with bayonets, pushing foreigners, including an American, from the roads and sidewalks as 3000 Japanese troops marched to an army demonstration.)

Ambassador Johnson's complaint did not name the persons involved and the Embassy declined to disclose them.

All the incidents occurred at a time when virtually the entire Legation Quarter was under occupation by Japanese troops, who for reasons unstated were posted outside the United States, German, French, Soviet and Belgian Embassies and at foreign banks in the Quarter.

United States observers pointed out that the Japanese now have more troops in Tientsin than all other powers together.

Japan has been acquiring additional buildings in the Legation Quarter for military administrative purposes and officers' quarters.

Committee Kills Two-Thirds Rule But South to Fight It in Convention; Sectional Lines Declared Leveled

International

Senator Joseph T. Robinson
Who Delivered Permanent Chairman's Address at Democratic Convention

Southrons Resent Loss of Traditional Control of Party

Vote Against Rule In Committee Is 36 to 13

Hot Battle Is Promised Before Issue Is Settled Finally

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, June 25 — Against the emotional and occasionally passionate appeal of a minority of southern delegates, the Rules Committee of the Democratic National convention today voted to abrogate the historic two-thirds rule.

The ballot was 36 to 13. It would substitute a majority rule for the present arrangement which, in effect, has given the Solid South a veto over the designation of presidential candidates in the Democratic Party for a century.

The committee's action must be confirmed by the full convention, but little doubt existed that such endorsement would be given.

The floor debate before the convention on the two-thirds rule was delayed until the evening session pending the drafting of dissenting reports.

Concession to South

The Rules Committee, however, moved to make concessions to states which vote Democratic, in the matter of proportional representation, and this appeared likely to placate the southern bloc. They proposed to base the number on the Democratic vote in prior national elections instead of on the percentage of population as at present.

This proposal, however, has not yet had formal approval of the full Rules Committee.

The states in the sub-committee vote which opposed the change were Alabama, Colorado, Georgia, Indiana, Massachusetts, Mississippi, New Hampshire, New Mexico, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia. New York unexpectedly added its vote to the group which opposed the change.

How States Voted

States from the South, or border states, which voted to abrogate the two-thirds rule, were Arizona, Arkansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Missouri, North Carolina, Oklahoma and West Virginia. Five states, Florida, Iowa, Kansas, Montana, Nevada, and the Canal Zone delegate, did not vote. Besides the 48 states, six dependencies and the District of Columbia have votes, or a total of 55.

Following the 36 to 13 vote, the committee named a subcommittee of seven to draft a compromise agreement proposed by Senator Millard F. Tydings of Maryland. This would substitute the majority for the two-thirds rule but in addition would provide a new basis of allocating delegates, so that states which showed big Democratic majorities in the previous election would have proportionally larger delegations.

Adopt Recommendation

The subcommittee of seven of the Rules Committee unanimously adopted the following recommendation:

"Be it resolved, that the Democratic national convention is hereby instructed to formulate and recommend to the next national convention a plan for improving the system by which delegates and alternates to Democratic national conventions are apportioned; and be it further resolved that in formulating this plan the National Committee shall take into account the Democratic strength within each state and territory in making said apportionment."

A strong sentiment was manifest against the unit rule. The only large state still retaining the rule, it was pointed out, is Texas. With a majority vote for presidential candidate in the convention, it is felt here that the unit rule must go.

Clark Is Heckled

Prior to the vote today Senator Clark also yielded his place as chairman, and took the floor to argue for the majority rule. He was vigorously heckled by the southern group.

Sectional, historical and racial considerations, in addition to the more immediate political motives, combined to center convention interest on the contest. Besides this, a personal element gave a dramatic twist to the affair in the presence, as chairman of the Rules Committee of Senator Bennett Champ Clark of Missouri, son of the man whose Presidential aspirations bowed to Woodrow Wilson in 1912, because he failed to get two thirds of the Democratic delegates at Baltimore although getting and holding many ballots more than a majority.

Tradition of Old South

The coterie of Southern delegates who opposed the change revealed again and again in their comments a feeling of traditional father-and-son loyalty to the Democratic Party, amounting almost to a possessive quality. They acknowledged that peculiar geographic and racial fac-

(Continued on Page 6, Column 6)

The full text of the address of Senator Joseph T. Robinson, permanent chairman of the Democratic National Convention: Page 16.

Democrats Drive First Wedge For Splitting G. O. P.

By Erwin D. Canham

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, June 25—The Democratic attempt to drive a wedge between Governor Landon and the main body of the Republican Party leaders began here last night in the address of Senator Joseph T Robinson, of Arkansas, administration leader.

The attempt was inevitable ever since the dramatic night in Cleveland when Governor Landon telegraphed the Republican convention that he could not accept the party's platform in three particulars. Part of Senator Robinson's interpretations were accurately based on the Landon statement, part of them strained the Kansas Governor's views and the apparent intent of the Cleveland convention.

But it is clear that the Democrats intend to make fullest use of the fact that Governor Landon was more progressive than the keynoter and permanent chairman of the Republican convention.

Proof of Liberality

The Democrats also will make capital of the fact that Governor Landon is more liberal than the group of defeated Republican Senators who had their way in the Cleveland Resolutions Committee, but whose views were partially repudiated by the nominee.

Senator Robinson also laid down the basic lines on which the Democratic campaign will be fought respecting the Supreme Court and the Constitution, the choice between a speedily balanced budget and the continuance of work relief payments, foreign trade, and the other critical issues between the two parties.

As he was speaking, the Platform Committee was reaching critical decisions respecting the document—the only real source of suspense at Philadelphia.

According to the best reports, the platform will refrain from advocating a constitutional amendment, even for minimum wage legislation.

But this abstention is balanced by

(Continued on Page 5, Column 1)

Democratic Women Advance One Step Nearer to Places On Resolutions Committee

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, June 25—Democratic women are rejoicing today over a history-making victory giving their sex an authorized part in the deliberations of the important resolutions committee, charged with drawing up the party platform.

The resolution, introduced by Gov. Paul McNutt of Indiana after consultation with party leaders, was approved so quietly by the convention in the regular routine of business that few persons in the hall realized what had happened. But Miss Mary W. Dewson, director of the Women's Division of the Democratic National Committee, hailed the recognition as one of the greatest advances for women since they were given equal representation with men on the national committee back in 1920.

Alternate Delegates

The resolution said, "Resolved that in addition to the designation of a member of the committee on platform and resolutions, each state, district and territory shall name an alternate member of that committee who shall be of the opposite sex of the member designated."

Women leaders in the party began to wonder early in the week how they could get the woman's viewpoint represented on the platform committee as they saw one after another of the coveted positions going to men. The matter was taken up with James A. Farley and Senator Robert F. Wagner, chairman of the committee. It took but little persuasion to get the party leaders to agree with the proposal.

"Whisper in His Ear"

As alternate, a woman will have no vote on what goes into the platform unless the delegate from her state is absent, but as Miss Dewson put it, she will be where she can "whisper in the delegate's ear" when things are not exactly to her liking.

Within five minutes after the resolution was passed, North Carolina had caucused and named Miss Harriet Elliott of the State University, to be its alternate. Other states followed suit rapidly, though there was delay in getting the names of the women chosen to the secretary's desk. Among the alternates reported were Senator Hattie Caraway of Arkansas, Mrs. Ellen Woodward, assistant WPA administrator, Mississippi, Mrs. Thomas R. Marshall, wife of the former Vice-President, Indiana, and Mrs. John Garland Pollard, wife of the former Governor of Virginia.

Enter Closed Session

The women immediately gained entrance to the closed session where men were deliberating on the platform planks. Asked how they were received, Miss Elliott declared, "They accepted us just as if we belonged there." The women did not ask to be included among the select few who completed the final drafting of the planks last night.

Earlier in the day, Mrs. Caroline O'Day, chairman of the special women's platform advisory committee, had submitted at the open platform hearing planks on peace, housing, child labor, women's rights, civil liberties, consumer protection and the merit system. Other women who appeared before the committee included:

Representative Mary T. Norton of New Jersey asked, as chairman of the House Committee on the District of Columbia, for the vote and representation for Washingtonians.

Merit Plank Asked

Mrs. Laura Spicer Brown, appearing in behalf of the National League of Women Voters, pressed for a merit system plank, scoring Republicans for "watering down" the league's proposals and advising the Democrats to garner votes by writing a plank "so unequivocal that it will not need interpretation by the candidate or anyone else."

Miss Helen Hunt West, representing the National Woman's Party, asked endorsement of the proposed equal-rights amendment to the Constitution, and protection to working women who might be "legislated out of work" by a minimum wage law discriminating between the sexes.

Miss Lena Madesin Phillips, as honorary president of the National Federation of Business and Professional Woman's Clubs, urged repeal of section 213 of the economy law,

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Smith Letter Bobs Up Again

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, June 25—There is a lighter side to the "Smith-Ely-et al" message, in which five nationally prominent Democrats threatened to bolt if the Philadelphia convention renominated President Roosevelt.

It began at the Republican Convention in Cleveland. The keynote address made reference to "three long years" of the Roosevelt Administration. Republican songsters picked it up and soon it was going the rounds to the tune of "Three Blind Mice."

This didn't bother the Democrats at all. Their addresses here in Philadelphia made repeated reference to "twelve long years" as the period of the previous Republican Administration.

But even that did not end the use of this tune which everybody knows. The Democrats already had a song book prepared but a spontaneous contribution picked up the notes of "Three Blind Mice" and made use of it to the depreciation of Messrs Smith, Ely, Colby, Reed and Cohalan —signers of the "bolters" message.

One stanza of the new song follows.

Five blind men: five blind men.
They want to run, they want to run.
They want to run, they want to run.
Men who once were considered wise,
Now the tops for the booby prize.
Of course, you can't see if you shut your eyes.
Five blind men.

PHILADELPHIA, June 25 (AP)—The question of what became of the statement of Alfred E. Smith and four other anti-New Dealers asking that the party convention nominate a "genuine Democrat" for President bobbed up today in James A. Farley's press conference.

Told that friends of Mr. Smith said the statement had been mailed, the Democratic National Chairman who also is Postmaster General, said he had not received it and knew of no one who had.

"They're blaming you for losing the letter," a reporter told Mr. Farley.

"Well, if they didn't it would be the only thing they haven't blamed me for," he replied.

Asked whether he had received any "suggestions" to extend a personal invitation to Mr. Smith to attend the convention, Mr. Farley replied that "I don't know why an invitation should be extended to any delegate."

Sent to Barkley

NEW YORK, June 25 (AP)—Former Supreme Court Justice Daniel Cohalan, one of the five anti-New Deal Democrats, said today the statement was mailed Sunday night and bore the address:

"To the delegates of the 1936 Democratic convention, Convention Hall, Philadelphia.

"In care of the temporary chairman."

The temporary chairman was Senator Barkley, of Kentucky, the "keynoter."

Open Doors Greet Ticketless Visitors

PHILADELPHIA, June 25 (AP)—The Democratic national convention's biggest group of ticketless spectators was admitted last night to the huge convention hall.

At 8:10 p. m., 10 minutes after the scheduled opening, officials threw open the front doors to the hundreds waiting on the sidewalk.

Forty minutes later they had packed the second balcony and were lined three deep in the runway above the first gallery.

Apparently convinced that the ticket holders for the first gallery were not coming out in the misty night these seats too were offered to the public.

Many of those who came in off the streets brought mechanical noisemakers.

When the second gallery remained unfilled yesterday afternoon officials ordered the doors opened. This was repeated last night with an announcement that the same procedure would be followed at each session.

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Thursday, June 25

Bonus Bonds—Fourth Part Reported Cashed

Future "coupon clippers" among baby bond bonus holders will be comparatively few as reports show most veterans are cashing their bonus.

More than a half billion dollars—about one quarter of the total value of the bonds—was paid last week on bond trade-ins, according to an Associated Press interview with C. B. Eilenberger, Tihrd Assistant Postmaster General.

Reports from 119 of the 248 paying stations showed 1,574,000 veterans applying for cash, which indicated to Postmaster Eilenberger that "most of the 3,000,000-odd veterans who received their bonds last week had applied for cash on at least part of their bonus." Those who keep the bonds will draw interest at 3 per cent a year.

Expecting this transposition of bonds into cash, the Treasury Department has, for the past eight weeks, carried on emergency financing which Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau Jr. announces has built up a sufficient cash balance to meet the bonus payments. The emergency financing has been halted.

3 Cents a Day—French Soldiers May Get Raise

"Millions for Defense"—millions of centimes.

France proposes to double the pay of its soldiers and sailors, reports the Associated Press. The French Cabinet asks Parliament to increase the wages of the defenders of France to 50 centimes—*about three cents* —a day.

Women—Demand Relief in Toronto

Canadian women, demanding restoration of relief cuts, seek to succeed where their husbands failed.

A large crowd of women—some wheeling baby buggies—paraded to the York Township relief office, entered and locked the door, determined to remain until their demands are met, reports an Associated Press dispatch from Toronto. Specifically, they ask issuance of clothing, distribution of summer fuel, and their old relief allotments.

Said Mrs. M. McGregor, president of the United Women of York Township: "The men have done a lot of talking without getting anywhere and it is time we women rose in a body . . . to give our families decent treatment."

Similar "possession tactics" were employed by jobless at Trenton, N. J., when they occupied the halls of the Legislature, demanding relief action; and again in St. Louis, where "squatters" encamped in the City Hall.

Sanctions—Cautious Fencing at Geneva

Momentous issues spotlight Geneva as the center of the international stage.

Europe's top diplomats fence cautiously, unwilling to lunge into the Italo-Ethiopian Goliath with its two dangerous rapier points of sanctions and recognition or nonrecognition of Italy's conquest.

But Ethiopia's Emperor, undaunted by this trend, goes to Geneva to insist before the League that sanctions be continued. He wants a "show-down."

League Council members meet behind closed hotel doors to determine procedure. Sanctions, observers believe, are to be shifted to the Assembly. Here pro and anti-sanctionists can air their views, although it is

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Union of Democracies Called Safeguard of World Peace

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, June 25—There is only one road to that collective security for which nations yearn today, and that is through the co-operation of the constitutional and democratic states of the world, Sir Alfred Zimmern, British participant in the Harris Foundation Institute here, declared last night.

Sir Alfred, who is professor of international relations at Oxford University, dismissed as impracticable proposals for the establishment of a "world-state" or for a single legal system for the world.

Constitutional Governments

"The next stage of advance," he said, "can only come by means of co-operation between such of the independent states of the world as are, in the true sense, realms of law, or 'societies with overriding rules.' This conclusion is inescapable, for where else are there to be found bodies of citizens who are trained and qualified to respond to the call of obligation in the formula 'the safety of all by all?'

"It is only in the free, constitutional and democratic states that the co-operative nature of man is fully utilized in service to his fellows and to the community, and that there has thus been provided a moral basis for that extension of the duty of man to his neighbor which the practice of collective security demands.

Security Implies Freedom

"Where there is no freedom there can be no co-operation for collective security. . . . A true system of security involves a conscious sense of obligation on the part of the individual free citizen for the safety of the collectivity. Under such a system the government is not required to drive unwilling subjects to risk their lives on behalf of 'foreigners.' The sense of obligation is such that, if the government should fail to act with sufficient speed or energy, the people themselves would supply the pressure and even meet the emergency with volunteers.

"Either the free peoples are willing and eager to provide for one another's safety, in which case no hard-and-fast stipulations, such as those of the Geneva Protocol, are required, or they are reluctant to accept obligations which carry them beyond the habitual range of their small-scale society. In that case, no stipulations made by their governments will avail.

Obligation Brought Home

"When the emergency arises they will fail to meet it, whatever contract may have been made in their name, because the obligation has not been brought home to them. In either case, the issue rests with public opinion. Where else, in a democracy, can it rest?"

The League of Nations ran into fatal difficulties, Sir Alfred declared, because, although it was adopted by over 50 peoples, only a small minority of these states were democracies, and none had been given a clear analysis of the political and social implications of the League organization. In the case of Great Britain, he said, no attempt was made at any time to explain the nature of the new duties which the League involved. As a result, every attempt made to reduce the general obligations of mutual assistance to specific stipulations was doomed.

By Persuasion Only

"This much is clear," he concluded, "the free peoples can neither be dragooned or stampeded or wheedled or tricked into going to the assistance of their neighbors. They can only be persuaded. And the appeal must be made to the same steady and reasonable and high-principled sense of responsibility which sustains them in their every day civic co-operation within their own political society."

American thought has tended to question whether it would not be more sensible to abandon ambitious dreams of co-operation and leave each political community to work out its own salvation, Sir Alfred pointed out.

"If complete isolation is an unattainable ideal, is it not the path of wisdom to achieve as high a degree of isolation as possible? So far as Great Britain is concerned, it is not of our own choice that we find ourselves, islanders though we are, fast anchored off the angry coast of Europe, within earshot of the aerodromes of the continent.

"If Great Britain's situation in space renders the policy of isolation, however attractive, a romantic dream, America's situation in time renders it equally impossible in her case. For good or for evil, we are born into an age of economic interdependence. We must either smash the machines or adjust ourselves and our policies to its driving necessities.

"The most difficult of these adjustments will be to enlarge our sense of social responsibility just sufficiently to enable us to solve our particular twentieth century problem."

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Time Schedule For Convention

By the Associated Press

Philadelphia, June 25

HERE is the Democratic Convention's program today (eastern daylight saving time):

11:30 a. m.—Rules Committee votes on motion to abrogate two-thirds nominating rule.

12 noon—Convention called to order by Senator Joseph T. Robinson, permanent chairman.

1 p. m.—Rules Committee reports with recommended action on two-thirds rule. Convention debate and decision follows.

Indefinite Hour—Platform Committee receives and acts on platform prepared by subcommittee (if completed).

8 p. m.—Night session to receive Platform Committee report and vote upon its adoption.

'Razzberries,' Says Morgenthau

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 25—A group of newspaper reporters today decorated themselves with "Landon-Knox" sunflowers and then went to the regular press conference of Henry Morgenthau Jr., Secretary of Treasury, to see what he would say.

Throughout the conference Mr. Morgenthau said nothing. But as they started to walk out, he remarked:

"Boys, I'm going up to the convention tonight and from there to my farm. When I come back I'll bring you all some 'razzberries.'"

Radio Priest's Bid for Political Power

Rev. C. E. Coughlin Once Strongly Opposed New Party Plans

Turns On New Deal

The Rev. Charles E. Coughlin has made his most ambitious bid for national influence. As a major force in the new "Third Party" headed by Representative Lemke, he is seeking either to elect a president or affect the balance between the Democratic and Republican parties. The very scope of his undertaking makes the career of this man, who began his radio talks in 1926 at the Church of the Little Flower, a matter of public interest.

Consequently it is appropriate that some of his major utterances, precepts and actions should be reviewed at this time.

Money Reform Program

Whatever shifts and contradictions may be disclosed in the record of the Detroit priest, his doctrines have been, at least, loosely polarized around the 1891 and 1931 encyclicals of the Roman Catholic Church, and around his own money reform proposals. Among the voluminous outpourings of the Rev. Mr. Coughlin, there is displayed a conspicuous constancy in his viewpoints on banking and money. Over and over he is found insisting that the Government should establish its own bank to supplant the Federal Reserve System, that Congress should reclaim from private bankers the control and coinage of money, delegated to Congress by the constitution, and that a form of inflation should be accomplished by devaluation of the dollar.

But since he is now dedicating his energies and those of his National Union for Social Justice to the promotion of a "Third party," it is pertinent to trace his declarations on this issue.

Once Opposed Third Party

On April 26, 1935 he said that, "In no sense will the National Union for Social Justice become a political party." In an interview published in Collier's magazine the next month, he said relative to a Third party in 1936:

"I foresee none. I see no need. I have given the matter no serious thought. What would it be? A gathering of political malcontents with personal political grudges to air? Have we ever had a dearth of such?"

Only last month in an interview with the New York Times he indicated that he would concentrate upon the congressional elections this year, and leave the matter of influencing the presidential election until 1940.

"Roosevelt or Ruin"

Since the allegiance of the radio priest is now devoted to furthering the presidential candidacy of Representative William Lemke on the Union Party ticket, it is revealing to trace the Detroit priest's relationship to President Roosevelt.

Early in the Roosevelt administration, he coined the phrase, "Roosevelt or Ruin." On January 16, 1934 he said:

"President Roosevelt is not going to make a mistake for God Almighty is guiding him."

Failure of the New Deal to establish government control of money and banking soon diluted the enthusiasm of the radio priest for the President. Furthermore, relationships between him and the President were not improved when Secretary of the Treasury Morganthau published the list of large holders of silver, revealing that the secretary of Coughlin's Radio League held 500,000 ounces of silver futures. The Rev. Mr. Coughlin, who had been urging a free silver policy upon the Government, explained that the metal did not belong to him but to the organization.

On Feb. 3, 1935 he said that the Roosevelt Administration was wedded basically to the philosophy of the money changers. By May, however, the President had mollified him by taking $642,000,000 of the treasury's profits for the devaluation of gold, and he stated that "Franklin Roosevelt is our only hope, and it's Roosevelt or Ruin."

On May 18, 1935 he made what was headlined as a formal break with President Roosevelt. He said: "Today I humbly stand before the American public to admit that I have been in error. Despite all promises the money changer has not been driven from the temple."

Marks Final Break

In the closing days of the last Congress, President Roosevelt's action on the inflationary Lemke-Frazier Farm Mortgage Bill did not meet with the radio priest's views. He then switched his conjunctions, declared it was no longer "Roosevelt or Ruin" but "Roosevelt and Ruin." So he took the final step last week and endorsed a third party formally transferring his allegiance from President Roosevelt to Representative Lemke.

Coming to his quarrel with specific measures of the New Deal, one discovers what appears to be contradiction in the Coughlin philosophy. Thus the third plank of the platform of his Union for Social Justice states:

"I believe in nationalizing those public necessities which by their nature are too important to be held in the control of private individuals. By these I mean banking, credit and currency, power, light, oil and natural gas, and our God-given natural resources."

Limits His Approval

Months later in his interview in Collier's he was asked whether such projects as the TVA meet with his complete approval. He replied:

"To a limited extent only. But I would not go the whole way. I do not believe, for example, the Government should enter into direct competition with privately owned power companies in direct sales to the consumer. Instead, let the Government sell its cheaply manufactured power to the private companies for distribution, but control the rates at which it is dispensed."

In his extensive arraignment of the New Deal on Mar. 3, 1935, the Radiopriest assailed the "new social system" whereby the Federal Government reserves the right to enter every phase of business. He also denounced what he called the "tendency to substitute undemocratic methods of Government for the democratic usages and legally established institutions to which we have dedicated our destinies."

Assailed C. of C. Stand

Nine months later speaking over the radio he quoted the National Manufacturers' Association as holding that "this nation will recover from the depression if Government will only keep its hands off business." He then characterized this viewpoint as the "damnable philosophy of the ancient Bourbons of France."

"Who," he asked, "dares to say that purchasing power of higher wages does not have its effect upon the welfare of the nation?" And he answered in this fashion: "It is only the money changer and his lily-livered, thick-headed industrialist servants who are crying against an effective, beneficent regulation of business by a central and authoritative Government."

Just three months before he denounced the New Deal for entering the affairs of business, the Detroit priest listed seven principles of the National Union. The fourth one read:

Opposed Free Competition

"There can be no lasting prosperity if free competition exists in any industry. Therefore it is the business of Government not only to legislate for a minimum annual wage and a maximum working schedule to be observed by industry but also . . . to so curtail individualism that, if necessary, factories shall be licensed and their output limited."

Some people may see a difference between the precepts of authority and centralization enunciated in the preceding and the twelfth plank of the new third party to which the Rev. Mr. Coughlin has just given his unstinted support. t reads:

"Congress shall protect small industry and private enterprise by controlling and decentralizing the economic domination of monopolies to the end that these small industries and enterprises may not only survive and prosper but that they may be multiplied."

A commanding precept in the Papal encyclicals, which the Detroit priest purports to follow, is that the system of economic competition should yield to centralization and authority. Yet the third party which the radio priest has espoused plainly inclines toward the ideal of decentralization and free competition.

Views on Labor

His pronouncements and record in regard to labor problems are primarily responsible for the frequent charges of Fascism leveled against him. True, he has consistently called for a just, annual wage. But he has condemned the American Federation of Labor, the nation's largest labor organization, and even charged that it is infested with racketeers.

In December, 1934, he declared "strikes and lockouts to be absolutely unnecessary."

"It is," he said, "the business of the public authority to intervene and settle such disputes which cannot be settled amicably by the parties."

He has also urged that unionization be integrated with the United States Department of Labor. Last year he modified his no-strike decree and conceded that there might be instances in which strikes would be warranted.

Following Mussolini?

In his willingness to deprive labor of its principal weapon, the strike, in his proposal that the Government should absorb control of the unions and in his attacks on established labor organization, many see the lineaments of the co-operative state of Mussolini.

But, perhaps, it is right here that the radio priest has followed the broad economic philosophy of the encyclicals most closely. The two encyclicals which he has followed represent the effort of the Roman Catholic church to meet the changing social and economic conditions of the world, and to ward off new and unstabilizing ideologies. At the same time the principles of authority and centralization were preserved in the proposed reforms. Thus the state is looked to as a means of balancing conflicting interests among the classes. And this may explain why the Rev. Mr. Coughlin gives the state such an important role in labor-employer relations.

Frequently charged with irresponsible demagogy in his attacks on bankers, and in his emotional rhetoric, the radio priest is highly sensitive to what he calls "lobbies of wealth." In an address at Madison Square Gardens, May 22, 1935, he said:

"Your congressmen were necessarily subjected to a barrage of propaganda which lent itself to the establishment of a plutocratic form of government."

Opposed World Court

Four months prior to this address he had urged his radio listeners to telegraph their senators at once ("whether you can afford it or not") to vote "no" on United States entrance into the World Court.

Again in December 1934, the Detroit priest is heard proposing a $10,000,000,000 public work program to be financed with new Congress-created currency.

Last week in announcing his indorsement of Representative Lemke, he said:

"You citizens have shackled about your limbs a tax bill of $35,000,000,000, most of which I repeat was created by a flourish of the fountain pen."

The Rev. Wilfred Parsons writing in "America," a national Roman Catholic weekly, reduced the Coughlin doctrine to what he indicated was an ultimate contradiction. The radio priest's ideas of the relationship of government to industry, according to the Rev. Mr. Parsons, introduce "the famous formula which commonly said capitalism is production for profit; socialism, production for use. Father Coughlin combines the two and says, 'Social justice advocates the production for use at a profit for the national welfare as well as for the owner.'"

Though interpreters view the record as disclosing vacillating allegiances, though the record reveals a retreat from his principle of government ownership of natural resources when confronted with the roar of TVA, though many economists complain that the Coughlin doctrine is well nigh incomprehensible, though he retreat from his basic precept of centralization to embrace a candidate pledged to decentralization——though he do all these confusing things, his supporters insist that he has been unfailingly consistent in his attack on the "money changer" and in his efforts to achieve reforms in the banking and money system.

Coughlin—A Review

DECISION of the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin, head of the National Union for Social Justice, to support the new Union Party and thus, perhaps, influence the presidential election, has invited a survey of certain phases of his record that may aid in the understanding of the Detroit priest's purposes.

Break With Roosevelt Is Traced to Conflict on Money Views

Stand Often Shifts

Neutrals Draft Sanctions Plan

(Continued from Page 1)

countries and Switzerland—met to determine their policy.

There is a theoretical difference of opinion on sanctions, and a protest may be heard in the Assembly, though generally it is considered useless to pursue sanctions in practice. Every day adds to the number of intimations from League members of the intention to abandon them and the list is already long.

Nonrecognition Confirmed

Nonrecognition of the Italian conquest under actual conditions is nevertheless confirmed, though there may be changes when the September Assembly is convoked.

In the meantime revision of the Covenant meets with great opposition. The scheme of Salvador de Madariaga is dismissed by the Spanish Government as purely personal, and it is obvious that French and British conceptions are far apart. Reform of the League, if it is to be undertaken at all, will require a long exchange of views.

Assembly to Get Problem

Nor does it appear that the Council can do otherwise than transmit the whole problem of the Italo-Ethiopian conflict to the Assembly. In its turn the Assembly, in the opinion of some eminent jurists, is not qualified to take a direct vote on raising sanctions.

It is recalled that the Assembly never voted their application and that its members, after expressing individual views, afterward acted in a purely individual capacity, although their efforts were co-ordinated by a special committee which Italy has always declared was not strictly within the League organization.

Nevertheless after statements for or against the lifting of sanctions it is certain that a majority of the nations will take the necessary steps to lift them.

Delay on Straits Pact

The conference at Montreux on remilitarization of the Dardanelles is partially suspended during the Geneva meetings. The chief bone of contention concerns regulation for the passage of foreign warships into the Black Sea and Russia's claim for free egress from the Black Sea.

Japan astutely demands that the same rule shall apply to Russia's exit as to the entrance of others. The effect of this would be that Russia's Black Sea fleet might be bottled up.

Labor Conference

Considerable disappointment is felt on the conclusion of the International Labor Conference which failed to pass by the required two-thirds majority the project of the 40-hour week in building trades, civil engineering, coal mines, and the iron and steel industries. A convention for the application of 40 hours in public works, however, was accepted.

Criticism is made that the international body is lagging behind various countries where the 40-hour week is already established.

The director, Harold B. Butler, encouragingly recalled that the 48-hour week was first advocated in 1848 and realized only in 1919, while the 40-hour week, proposed in 1931, has now become law in at least six countries. As for the paid-holiday convention, it was adopted by an overwhelming majority.

Lloyd George Declares Britain Was Bluffed Into Lifting Sanctions

SAWLEY, Eng., June 24 (AP)—The British Government, Mr. David Lloyd George said tonight, was "bluffed by Mussolini," in its decision to lead a move for lifting of sanctions against Italy.

"I saw the white feather embroidered across the Union Jack," Britain' World War Premier said. "I am one of the many millions in this land who are humiliated by the spectacle."

Referring scathingly to what he called the Government's "betrayal of Abyssinia," Mr. Lloyd George declared:

"They had three Foreign Ministers undertaking the task, but one after another threw in his hand because he was afraid to tackle the job."

He asserted there was no sympathy anywhere on earth for the Italian invasion of Ethiopia.

"We are told," the former British leader said, "if you threaten sanctions against an aggressor he may hit you in the eye. But is it really coming to this—that Britain won't do its duty for fear of a black eye?

"We seem to be impotent with the whole British Empire behind us, impotent against one man—bluffed by Mussolini, fooled by Laval."

Slip back to olden times
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There's romance in the grim, grey stones of the fortresses of Québec City, the mighty citadel, the cobblestone streets, the cannon-guarded ramparts and the quaint old French architecture. Its picturesqueness lifts you almost completely out of the Twentieth Century into the age of the French regime. How you wish that stones had tongues!

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Bienvenue à Québec!

WHERE TO GO — WHAT TO SEE
Montréal, Hull and the Gatineau Valley, the Laurentians, the St. Maurice Valley, Charlevoix, Québec City, Laurentide National Park, Lac St. Jean and Chicoutimi, Eastern Townships, Gaspé and lower St. Lawrence, Abitibi and Témiscamingue.

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Puzzle Corner Answers

1. "No price is set on the lavish summer. June may be had by the poorest comer."
2. Wheat, Cheat, Cleat, Bleat, Bloat, Float, Flout, Flour. Flour, Flood, Blood, Brood, Broad, Bread.
3. P, Cub, Cozen, Puzzles, Below, New, S.
4. 30 weeks.
5. Numbers.

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

generally considered that the smaller nations necessarily must follow the leads of Britain and France in lifting the sanctions against Italy.

Will Assembly Act?

Whether the Assembly will accept the responsibility for taking this action now is seen as doubtful. Submission of the issue to a special committee, or back to the Committee of 18, which originated the sanctions, to make reports at the regular September Assembly meeting, are considered possibilities.

Recognition or nonrecognition appears an even more delicate subject. Britain has stated it will not move for recognition of annexation before the League. Other nations have remained quiet. With nonrecognition of Japan's puppet state, Manchoukuo, as a precedent, individual action, nevertheless, by the 60 separte League members is seen as one logical conclusion to the issue.

Beneath the Surface

Behind the comings and goings in Geneva, and the public utterances and applause lies not only the question of Italy's conquest of Ethiopia, but more important—what of the League itself?

The Great Powers give little indication of how much support they would lend the League in another crisis.

The small nations inquire, "Can the League protect us?" They seem doubtful and are searching for some assurance—some straw at which to grasp—at this Assembly and Council meet.

The South American nations, for some time an inscrutible quantity at Geneva, ponder the question of what good the League can do them, and of how much influence they actually carry.

As opposed to the Geneva body, they contemplate a Pan American League. There is no united South American thought, but the questions coming across the south Atlantic indicate that South and Latin America want answers.

Reform the League?

League reform and revision of the League Covenant are issues still too "hot" to approach from close range. The wheels of diplomacy turn slowly.

River and Harbor—Army Awards Contracts

Washington—Army engineers awarded contracts exceeding $3,000,000 for river and harbor development in various sections of the United States, the Associated Press reports.

Athletic Entente—France Going to Germany

French athletes, who for some time considered their chances to compete in the 1936 Olympic Games slight, because of the Franco-German diplomatic tension, are virtually assured of attendance.

The Cabinet approved a bill appropriating 1,000,000 francs to send the French team to Berlin, says the Associated Press.

At the same time a bill appropriating 600,000 francs to send a team to the World Worker's Games at Barcelona, Aug. 22, was approved.

Mandates—British Conservatives Vote for Them

London—A resolution declaring none of the mandated territories under British control will be surrendered to the League of Nations or any foreign power is carried overwhelmingly at a Conservative Party meeting, says an Associated Press dispatch.

Lieut. Col. Leopold S. Amery, former Colonial and Dominions Secretary, said: "Let us make it clear that we object to anything which would bring back the menace of German airplanes, submarines, and black armies in the midst of our territories in Africa or anywhere else."

Ottawa's Parliament—Busy Session Ends

Canada's first Dominion Parliament, since the return of the Liberal Government, ends a four-month session, says the Associated Press.

The speech from the throne, just before proroguing, listed among the session's outstanding achievements the putting into effect of the Canadian-American trade treaty, and the settlement of a trade disagreement with Japan.

As to the future, the speech stated that the Government was continuing "efforts to expand trade with other countries." With this in view, Minister of Trade W. D. Euler is leaving for Europe to negotiate for further trade agreements.

'Plots'—Some Get Solved

Widely circulated rumors of diplomatic plots, and mysterious official information "leaks" prove to be duds.

The "underground telegraph" had it that an Italian plane which crashed with fatalities in the Egyptian desert last August carried "plans for an Italian attack upon Egypt."

Hushed about for 10 months, the rumor came out into the open to be denied when Geoffrey Mander, Opposition Liberal, asked Viscount Cranborne, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, about it. Viscount Cranborne said, "No document of this kind was found."

Canadian Leak

Canada's Prime Minister, Mackenzie King, says the Associated Press, announced he had found no evidence of an official leak concerning Canada's intention to agree to the removal of sanctions from Italy. His statement concerned information made public in Rome the day before the House of Commons was told of the Government's decision.

France Executes—Slayer of Gendarme

The first public execution in Paris since that of Paul Gorguloff, assassin of President Doumer, in 1932, was carried out at dawn near the Sante Prison. Arthur Mathieu, who was guillotined, was convicted of slaying a policeman.

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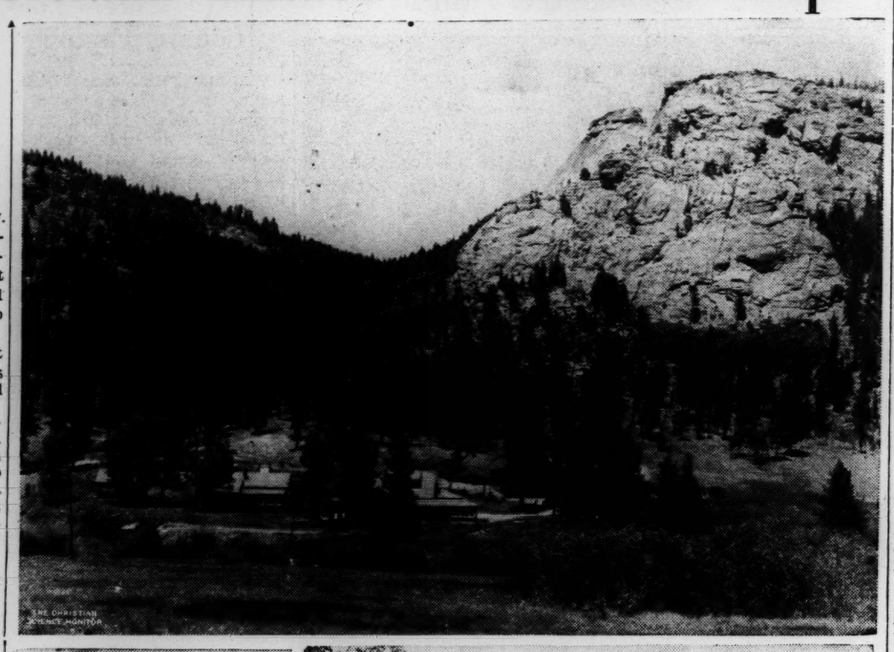
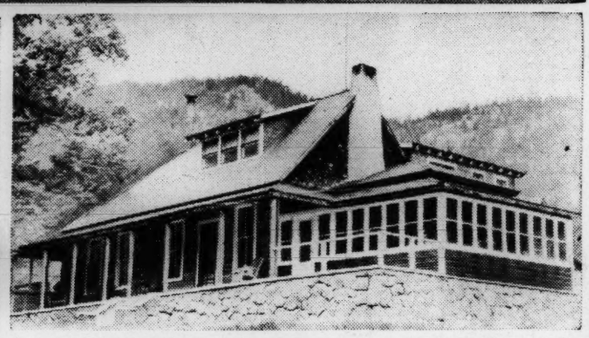
Crowds Acclaim Landon on Vacation Trip

Governor's children, on first train ride, join father in greeting friends at station stops—G. O. P. candidate plans 10 days of rest and fishing.





Lower Pictures: International

Here the Governor Will Prepare for Campaign

Above—General View of the McGraw Ranch, Cow Gulch, Estes Park, Colo. Extreme Left Is a Bunkhouse, Almost Hidden by a Tree; Next Is a Small Ranch House, Which the Landons Will Occupy; Next Is the Main Ranch House, While at Right Is the Barn. Below, Left—Governor Landon Shares His Saddle With His Young Daughter, Nancy Josephine. Right—The Main Building on the Ranch

DENVER, Colo., June 25 (AP)—Gov. Alfred M. Landon of Kansas, Republican presidential nominee, arrived in Denver with his family at 7:38 a. m. (9:28 Eastern Standard Time) today to start his Colorado vacation.

A cheer went up from the crowd at the Denver station as the Kansas Governor stepped from the train and waved to the throng.

Charles R. Enos, Colorado Republican chairman, and Lawrence C. Phipps Sr., members of the reception committee, were among the first to shake the hand of Governor Landon.

Near by two cars were waiting, an open one for the Governor and a closed one for his family.

Tour of City Planned

The Republican committee planned for the Governor to ride in the open car for a short tour through the city, en route to Estes Park, 75 miles north of Denver, where the Landons have leased a ranch for the summer. The closed car was reserved for Mrs. Landon and other members of the family.

Responding to the Denver welcome Governor Landon said:

"Mrs. Landon and I want all the people of Colorado to know that we are sincerely hapy to visit your state. We have enjoyed such visits before. And we know we will this one. Your gracious welcome is appreciated.

Neighbors and Friends

"Colorado and Kansas know each other as neighbors and friends. Our people know each other by their first names and remember each others families. In our more expansive areas a few visits may make intimate friends.

"But we are more than just neighbors. The pioneers of both states came from common blood lines. The sons and daughters of those pioneers, whether they live east or west of our state line, often see eye to eye, and have a common forward-looking viewpoint.

"The people of Kansas long have been accustomed to seek recreation and rest as we are doing today, amidst the mountains of Colorado. In trade, commerce and associations our people have known no barriers. Many former Kansans are now residents of Colorado and in this connection I proudly cite your distinguished chief executive, Governor Johnson.

"We have come here to share the pleasures of your outdoor life and are happy that we can enjoy them with you."

Children Join Landon In Greeting Friends On Vacation Trip

ABOARD THE LANDON TRAIN EN ROUTE TO COLORADO, June 25 (AP)—To Gov. Alfred M. Landon, the Republican presidential nominee, today marked only the beginning o fa short vacation, but to the two small Landon children it was a first-rate red letter day.

Long anticipated, it was the occasion of the first train ride for Nancy Jo, almost 4, and Jack, 2½, and the two eager, dark-eyed youngsters took a full measure of fun from it. "Just as Daddy did," they shook hands with new people from the train platform, and they were allowed to stay up extra late.

Greeted by Crowds

Thousands gathered at stations along the way last night and Governor Landon came out and greeted each crowd, informally chatting with his admirers and expressing thanks for enthusiastic greetings.

A crowd of about 3000 greeted the party at Salina, Kas., and there were large groups also at Manhattan and Junction City.

Governor Landon leaned over the rail and said many times over, "Hello, glad to see you, thank you, I certainly appreciate your welcome." As he spoke informally at Salina a voice called out from the crowd "Save that for the fight ahead." The Governor replied "There won't be much fight here in Salina, will there?" and the crowd yelled "no!"

Landon Summer Home On Ranch in Colorado Marked by Simplicity

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MCGRAW'S RANCH, ESTES PARK, Colo., June 24—Gov. Alfred M. Landon is reversing the almost traditional procdure of presidential candidates who boast of log cabin origins. Instetad of talking about coming from such an abode he is returning to one. The McGraw ranch which Governor and Mrs. Landon have rented contains 1200 acres and is five miles East of Estes Park, in Cow Gulch. From this relatively primitive spot he will conduct the early stages of his campaign and prepare many of the political pyrotechnics he will loose next fall.

This little mountain community is all abuzz with the coming of the Governor and family. The McGraw property came to the notice of Lacy Haines of the Kansas City Star and it was through him that the Landon's negotiated an agreement with Mrs. Irene M. McGraw, owner. The lease was signed last winter, but was not publicly disclosed until the Cleveland convention opened.

Three Houses on Ranch

If Mr. Landon chooses to stress the homely qualities of plain living and absence of "swank," the McGraw Ranch will serve as a very useful background. It is comfortable, not too roomy, has some modern conveniences, including electric lights and radio. The three houses are furnished after the golden oak period. The ranch houses, together with a large barn and sundry smaller buildings, are situated in a picturesque glen in the foothills of the Rockies. Except for a single lane, a seldom used roadway, and one telephone wire the ranch is effectively cut off from the near-by resorts.

But it is doubtful if isolation is to be one of the things most eagerly sought by Mr. Landon this summer. The ranch has accommodations—with some crowding—for between 20 and 30 persons. There is a main ranch house, built in the pioneer fashion of logs, with large kitchen and dining room. It is supposed by Mrs. McGraw, who has been in correspondence with Mrs. Landon, that the Governor's party will use this house for meals and for offices. It has a long cement porch, and from the physical characteristics of the place it is reasonable to suppose that the Governor may greeet many of his friends and conduct his press interviews from this vantage spot. Thus it is possible he may duplicate to some extent the front porch campaign of President Harding.

Governor's Summer Home

Next to the main ranch house is a smaller house. This, Mrs. McGraw expects, will be used by the Governor and his family for their own living quarters. Near by is a small bunkhouse. In this and in the main ranch house it will be possible to take care of guests. Good hotels are plentiful within five miles of the ranch.

Mrs. McGraw has not corresponded directly with Governor Landon, but has exchanged frequent messages with Mrs. Landon, who, according to Mrs. McGraw, demonstrates keen interest in making the ranch ready. She has asked about linen and other supplies and given explicit housekeeping instructions concerning the ranch. As a result, a busy crew is washing blankets, dishes, woodwork and windows. The porch has been given a fresh coat of paint and the ranch, in general, spruced up. Mrs. Landon is bringing her own servants.

A small stream runs through the property in front of the ranch houses. It is said to be well stocked with trout. It is a setting where the small boy's whittled fishpole and can of worms would seem in keeping while fancy tackle might be inconguous.

The ranch was staked out 35 years ago by Hugo Miller, a pioneer Colorado rancher. It was purchased 30 years ago by John J. McGraw, a Philadelphia contractor. It is now owned by his widow.

The ranch is far less pretentious than Grover Cleveland's Cape Cod summer home or even the Black Hills ranch where Calvin Coolidge spent a summer. It is more rustic and less roomy than the cabin at Grand Lake (some 40 miles away) where William Jennings Bryan sometimes visited to store up for campaign ammunition.

Probably for these very reasons Mr. Landon's advisers recommended the McGraw ranch; it offers a suitable setting for a campaign addressed to what Governor Landon has been pleased to term "the common mind."

Public Opinion Held Key to Merit System

(Continued from Page 1)

the life of the nation. Even the individualists of today admit that property rights should be limited. Restriction upon child labor and upon starvation wages and long hours for women is collectivism. If you think property rights in America are inalienable, just go out to Beverly Hills and try to start a glue factory."

Mr. Rodee told another section of the institute that America "has two alternative roads to follow in its eventual economic and political policies, the choice between privately owned monopoly and regimentation, strict control under government monopoly."

Dr. Nels G. Anderson, WPA director of labor relations, came from Washington to tell the institute's public welfare section that "there is nothing subversive about unemployed labor unions in this country, and any attempt to credit their organization to communistic influence is sheer folly. Labor problems in the United States are for the most part local in nature, for the worker wants a job where he lives. Communists are not interested in local situations, but would seek to organize on a national basis; thus they can hope to gain little or no foothold in American labor movements."

The need for stricter zoning laws in Los Angeles was emphasized at a ound-table discussion led by Edward M. Basset, counsel for the zoning committee of New York City. Apartment houses are invading the small-home neighborhoods at a rapid rate, according to statistics brought out at the discussion. Mr. Basset criticized this tendency as detrimental to community life and advised civic groups to protect the small-home areas.

"The day has passed when the 'city slicker' can put anything over on our country cousins," Everett W. Mattoon, Los Angeles County Counsel, warned the delegates in discussing right of way acquisitions. He declared that long and costly condemnation litigation could be materially reduced if agents, most often the only representative of the condemnor contacted by the land-owner, exercised such frankness, candor, fairness, and knowledge as to win confidence. He commended the trend toward legislative exercise of eminent domain ending attempts of owners to take advantage of public necessity by forcing high compensation.

Dr. Finla G. Crawford, professor of political science at Syracuse University, asserted "There is no immediate solution to the problem of our present double system of taxation."

Reviewing the entire taxation program, he suggested four points for possible revision: centralization, federal credits, segregation, and intergovernmental comity.

Declared a success by the University of Southern California School of Government, the institute drew representatives from 45 business firms, 17 civic associations, more than 40 California cities, and 22 federal, 20 state, and 97 Los Angeles city officials.

New Deal on Run, Hamilton Says; Claims 41 States

(Continued from Page 1)

Wealthers perturbed Mr. Hamilton not a whit. "For every vote Lemke takes from the Republicans I estimate he will take six to nine from the Democrats. That's a fair and accurate estimate, I think."

Mr. Hamilton also announced he would break the news to Col. Frank Knox that he has been nominated by the Republican Party to be its vice-presidential candidate on July 30. Theoretically neither Governor Landon nor Colonel Knox yet know they have been selected.

Western GOP Leader Twits Barkley On Keynote 'Omissions'

CHICAGO, June 25 (AP)—Harrison E. Spangler, director of the Republican National Committee's western division, said in a statement yesterday that Senator Alben W. Barkley's Democratic keynote "reflects an interesting departure" from his 1932 keynote.

Mr. Spangler quoted Senator Barkley as promising in 1932 to eliminate unnecessary governmental activities and to make the Federal Government an example of economy. Mr. Spangler charged in his comment that the keynoter had made 10 specific omissions, listing:

"1. The broken pledges which have characterized the New Deal Administration.

"2. The increased tax burden placed on all our people.

"3. The abandonment of our home agricultural markets to foreign countries.

"4. The importation of farm products to an extent that, had the produce been grown in America, 33,000,000 acres would have been utilized.

"5. The waste and extravagance of the New Deal.

"6. The debauchery of public service and the repudiation of Government promises and the waste and extravagance of the Administration.

"7. The attempted coercion and bribing of the voters of the country.

"8. The flouting of the Constitution and the persistent attempt to take the power of local self-government from the people.

"9. That the present Administration has spent more money than the combined expenditures of all other administrations from Washington to Wilson.

"10. That the federal debt is now more than the value of all the farms and farm equipment in the United States."

South African Transport Gets £12,000,000 Fund

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAPE TOWN—More than £5,000,000 is to be spent during the current financial year on railways and harbors. There is also an estimated expenditure of £7,244,402 out of renewals fund, bringing the gross total of expenditure on transport in South Africa to more than £12,000,000.

The items include improvements to harbors, new rolling stock, reconstruction and shortening of permanent ways, safety measures at level crossings, pre-cooling stores, airway workshop and emergency landing grounds.

Neutrality Held Obstacle In Pan-American Arbitration; Pact of 1933 Questioned

Weekly Latin-American Article

By Monitor Correspondent of Latin-American News

The third of four articles relating to the coming peace conference at Buenos Aires.

Neutrality, according to modern ideas, is not a right, but, on the contrary, a violation of right, says Dr. J. M. Yepes, Columbian Consul General at Switzerland, writing in the June issue of World Affairs magazine. In other words, nations should bind themselves to refrain from practicing neutrality in their reciprocal relations in time of a war of aggression.

A startling and provocative thought!

The idea of a group of nations, particularly the Pan-American group, binding themselves to a united front against foreign armed aggression has long been considered. The idea, however, of relinquishing all rights of neutrality, while considered, has never played an important part in deliberations.

Trouble With Article 3

In what is known as the South American Anti-War Pact, an Argentine plan subscribed to at Rio de Janeiro in October, 1933, and now approved by all the American nations, is an article which Dr. Yepes would like to see changed. The article is No. 3 and deals with neutrality in case of war. This concept, according to Dr. Yepes, is incompatible with the outlawing of war, for "every nation is bound, from the moment war is considered as an international crime and an illicit act, to take action against the aggressor."

Logically such a contention is irrefutable; but with all the logic in the world to back it, it is up against strong opposition. For example, Argentina would hardly take up arms against Great Britain, its most lucrative customer, if that nation chanced to become embroiled with a Latin-American republic. The United States Congress would hardly ratify a pact compelling the United States to send troops to repel armed invasion of Latin-American soil. Congress would point out that the Monroe Doctrine is operative and under it the United States would do what it could to prevent armed acquisition of Latin-American territory.

Delay Through Reservations

Of course, as Dr. Yepes says, reservations like the "principle of neutrality" leave the way wide open for all nations to delay the time when international disputes will be settled through juridical arbitration. Presumably he figures that arbitration is rather futile unless it has the united front of such a group as Pan America. He does say that "if the Pan-American Peace Conference desires to work constructively, it must not revive such phantoms of the past as neutrality in the face of a war of aggression, and general reservations with respect to arbitration."

If the question of neutral rights applies to the Pan-American nations, rather than the world at large, or in other words, to disputes among the 21 American republics, then neutral rights would probably be waived, since an aggressor country could readily be checked through economic and financial sanctions plus embargoes on the shipment of arms. Troops would hardly be required to restrain an aggressor nation.

If on the other hand, neutral rights refer to how Latin-American countries would act in case of a conflict like the World War two thoughts arise:

Explanation Needed

1. Latin America might demand that it be allowed to trade with the warring countries.

2. Latin America might, if attacked by foreign countries, forego that right, and might unite as one group in self-defense.

Somehow, the "principle of neutrality," should be more clearly explained before it is unceremoniously tossed aside.

Meanwhile, it would appear that peace, one of the important reasons for convening the Buenos Aires conference, will have to be taken more seriously than in past conferences. Means for obtaining the due ratification of all pacific agreements hitherto signed during Pan-American deliberations might well be devised. Agreements could be modified, where necessary, since they are "defective, for the reason that they were not drawn up with the technical exactness and precision required in acts of their nature."

Inspiring Confidence

Disregard of technical matters and a lack of orderly perseverance have retarded the evolution of an international Latin - American policy. On the other hand, the United States, because of imperialism, the practice of intervention, dollar diplomacy and "a distortion of the Monroe Doctrine" has been unable to inspire confidence so indispensable to the orderly growth of Pan Americanism.

Today, good will exists among the American republics. Reforms can be put to practical use; that is to say, peace reforms. They are not numerous, but they demand in men who are to effect them a deal of civil courage, extensive juridical knowledge and "an ample comprehension of the destinies of the American nations." The hope is that the Pan-American Conference will make Europe realize the necessity of convoking upon the old continent "a true peace congress whose mission would be the adjustment of the heritage of hatreds."

Putting Into Operation

Few sensible persons will argue against that thought although arguments may arise over the best means for putting such an idea into operation—whether the correct approach will be the combining of the American nations into one family united against armed foreign aggression; whether the avoiding of all rights of neutrality in time of a European war or a war upon the American continents. The peace conference may deliberate upon these thoughts, but in the few weeks set aside for deliberations little more than a foundation for a future inter-American antiwar, peace, arbitration or neutrality program should be expected.

Dr. Yepes is sincere in his desire to promote international accord—first, through Pan Americanism; and second, through international co-ordination. He may be correct in his views on the dropping of neutrality right. But correct or otherwise, his idea is startling and provocative.

G. H. C.

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Platform Builders Wrangle Over Spelling and Commas

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, June 25—Working from 8 o'clock last night until 5 this morning, and then convening again in late-forenoon, the Democratic platform sub-committee wrangled partly over commas and turns of phrase, partly over matters of real substance, and partly to put up an appearance of actual drafting, until by late today they had a completed platform ready for submission.

When the convention recessed today at 12:45, after a perfunctory morning session, the full platform committee was called for 3 p. m. This means that subcommittee work—the really essential stage—is to be finished by approximately that time, and that the completed document can be read to and approved by the convention at the evening session tonight.

Many Versions Rumored

Various apocryphal versions of the platform circulate; the real one will be available tonight. It is venturesome to speculate on contents at this late date. There were rumors that recommendation for a constitutional amendment on minimum wage legislation was "out" and rumors that it was "in." There were "drafts" of farm planks and foreign affairs planks, reports of attempts to woo Senator Borah with anti-monopoly declarations. In a few hours now, we will all know the facts.

There was one thing on which agreed most of the seven Democratic senators, the state WPA administrator, and the four others who composed the subcommittee. It was that a good deal of the wrangling had been on minor details.

For example, the civil service plank was being drafted along about 2 o'clock this morning; that is, the version brought from Washington by Senator Robert F. Wagner of New York was being discussed by the subcommittee, in a comfortable suite at their hotel, outfitted with refreshment enough to last for several all-night sessions. And the chief objective, according to one Senator, was "to draft a plank that wouldn't sound exactly like the Republican platform."

Drafting a Platform

The same trouble arose over other plans of lesser controversy. But there was a greater difficulty, which explains why the platform is so closely shrouded in secrecy. The drafting has gone through three stages:

1. A preliminary text on all planks was worked out in Washington by Senator Wagner, the respective interested officials on each subject, and President Roosevelt.

2. This draft—and only one copy is said to exist—is being read plank by plank to the subcommittee. To avoid the impression of rubber-stamping the draft was deliberately left in rough form, thus giving an opportunity to the subcommittee to do a good deal of manipulation with such details as punctuation, turn of phrase, and even—this is literally the case, one senator informed the Monitor today—on matters of spelling. At about 4:15 this morning the subcommittee gave itself over to a searching and sometimes heated etymological debate.

Roosevelt Must Approve

3. But ultimately a final draft emerges from the subcommittee, and it has to be read over the telephone to President Roosevelt in Washington. The Chief Executive then gives his final decision. But if and when he alters some of the subcommittee's alterations, the strategists are anxious again to avoid the impression that he is dictating to the convention. Therefore the preliminary and intermediate drafts are being kept as secret as possible, so that the differences with the final draft won't be perceptible.

This rubber-stamping is not so bad as it appears. For, after all, President Roosevelt has to run for re-election on this platform, and his interest must be more than academic. Indeed, considering the controversial nature of the material, and the vital import to the administration of certain inclusions, omissions, and turns of phrase, it might even be said that the subcommittee is being allowed an unusual amount of latitude.

Naturally, reports of chopping and changing between Philadelphia and Washington are rife. But the general impression is not that the subcommittee is having a real and vital figth over essentials, but that President Roosevelt himself is not perfectly certain how far he wants to go on such matters as constitutional amendments. The significant omission from the two keynote speeches of Senators Barkley and Robinson of any mention of a constitutional amendment was a broad hint perhaps that the platform will omit it too, but certainly that at the time of delivery of the speeches, President Roosevelt either didn't intend to mention the amendment or didn't know whether to mention it or not.

Reporters Keep Watch

The subcommittee set newsmen to a weary vigil all through the night Wednesday, and the sight of huge trays of sandwiches, delicacies and drinkables of the most spectacular sort being wheeled into the committee suite did not ease the strain.

Senator Wagner presided over the subcommittee. Members he selected included two lukewarm and scarcely New Deal Democrats for form: Senators Walsh of Massachusetts and Bulkley of Ohio. Stalwarts included Senators Byrnes of South Carolina, Black of Alabama, Hatch of New Mexico, O'Mahoney of Wyoming. Then there was Wayne Coy, State WPA administrator of Indiana; William Walker of Colorado, Norman L. Jones of Illinois, J. Stitt Wilson of California, and Frank Murphy, High Commissioner for the Philippines.

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Townsend Hints Party May Enter Its Own Nominee

PHILADELPHIA, June 25 (AP)—Dr. Francis E. Townsend intimated today that his old-age pension movement may launch out soon with a presidential candidate of its own.

A decision on this, as well as on the Townsendites' attitude toward Representative William Lemke's new Union Party, will be reached at a convention July 15-19 in Cleveland, Dr. Townsend said.

Branding the Democrats' meeting as "only a lot of smoke and noise," Dr. Townsend said that "if you could get at the heart of half the people at the convention you would find that they are in sympathy" with Al Smith and the four other anti-new dealers who asked the convention to abandon President Roosevelt.

It is "impossible," Dr. Townsend said, that any support from his $200-a-month organization will go to the Democrats "because we are not having anything to do with a party built upon bad faith, as this one is."

Uninterested in Lemke

He said he would "not be interested at all" in the Lemke movement unless delegates to the Cleveland convention manifest "a profound interest."

In response to questions, he added:

"We may nominate a man of our own. We would have to move very rapidly, of course, to get registered. We would not be able to get on the ballot in some states, but in those we could indorse other candidates for the Presidency."

This course, he said, "would strengthen the whole movement" by bringing out the Townsend vote, which he contended would total 20,000,000.

"We'll surprise the natives," he said.

A check has shown, he said, that the clubs could get their candidate's name on the ballot in about 30 states even after the July convention.

Should the Townsendites ever be successful in placing a candidate in the White House, he continued, "we shall leave the Supreme Court alone."

Dr. Fisher of Detroit Not Townsend Keynoter

DETROIT, June 25 (AP)—The Rev. Dr. Frederick B. Fisher, of the Central Methodist Church here, said today he had declined an invitation to deliver the keynote address at the second annual convention of the National Townsend Club in Cleveland, June 15.

The convention headquarters announced Wednesday that Dr. Fisher would be the convention keynoter.

Townsend Claims Aid

CHICAGO, June 25 (AP)—National headquarters of Dr. Francis E. Townsend's pension plan organization claimed in a statement today that the recent congressional investigation had stimulated its membership campaign.

The statement said a membership of "approximately 10,000,0000" was "estimated" for the organization.

San Antonio Dailies Not for Roosevelt

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN ANTONIO, Texas—In this outstanding city of traditionally Democratic Texas no daily newspaper is editorially espousing the candidacy of President Roosevelt for re-election.

The San Antonio Express recently endorsed editorially the Republican ticket of Landon and Knox and expressed the hope of its election in November.

The only other English-language dailies in San Antonio are the Evening News, also published by the Express Publishing Co., and the Light, one of the William Randolph Hearst chain which long has boomed Landon.

Candid Radio Reaches All Ears

Wide World

James Roosevelt, Delegate From Brookline, Mass.
Reporting Via Microphone for Massachusetts Delegation at Democratic National Convention

Decibel Sprayers Give John Doe Microphonia

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, June 25—John Pondercherry Doe, who occupies a seat right beside the news staff of The Christian Science Monitor in the municipal auditorium, found himself last night unable any longer to withstand his curiosity over the new portable broadcast sets on the auditorium floor. Leaping nimbly over the rail which separates the press section from the delegates' floor, and accompanied by a reporter, he set out to investigate.

"You don't really mean to say you can communicate with those things!" he demanded scornfully of a young man who carried an instrument marked "NBC" in his hands.

"Huh" responded the young man.

"I mean that portable wireless set doesn't really talk to anybody, does it?" repeated Mr. Doe.

"If it don't, I don't know what it does," said the young man ungrammatically.

Size of Shoe Box

The instrument referred to was oblong, and the exact size of a shoe box, but apparently made of aluminum, with what looked like a section of a metal fishing rod extending a foot out of the top. It had a handle on either side like a loving cup, which the young man held, and a circular, screened aperture in front, like the entrance to a lobster trap.

"Well," said Mr. Doe firmly, "I don't believe it."

The young man regarded Mr. Doe for a minute without speaking. Then he said, "See that man up there in the control room? No, I mean way, way back there, behind the glass front, near the roof, up under the flags over the speakers' stand. See him? Well, now watch him wave at me."

Flashed Torch

The young man spoke into the instrument. An instant later the distant figure flashed an electric torch and waved it across the window.

"Won't believe it till I do it myself!" said John P. Doe, who is noted for his obstinancy.

"Try it," said the young man.

Mr. Doe took the instrument gingerly into his hands, and looked disbelievingly at the distant figure. "I now this is all a fraud and a fake," he remarked into the mouthpiece, "but if you can hear me, just make the letter 'A' with your light."

The distant figure made the letter 'A.' Mr. Doe nearly dropped the instrument.

"You see," said the young man walking along beside Mr. Doe, "we can go anywhere about the hall with this machine, it weighs only eight pounds, and carries its own battery. Under good conditions it will carry messages four miles. The steel in the building doesn't affect it. We can walk along in a parade and broadcast as we march. For that kind of job there's another type of set, with battery you wear like a belt, and you can receive and transmit with it, through a gadget in your hat. With this machine you can send anything you want in the hall, but it's one-way, you can't hear with it. On Easter Sunday we broadcast the Fifth Avenue Easter parade, wearing a two-way portable in a top hat. Here, we'll pack that kind into a Texas sombrero. Batteries around our belt, in both cases, of course.

Mr. Doe looked nonplussed. "I don't approve of these things," he remarked severely. "Where's your privacy any more?"

"This is to radio what the candid camera is to photography," said the young man, cheerfully. "Some day it may be able to pick you up when you don't even know anybody's listening."

"Humpf," grunted Mr. Doe, "about that time I shall leave for the Sandwich Isles. But what I want to know is how they manage to get these committee chairmen announcements from all over the convention floor? They don't use radio for that, do they? And yet I don't see them come to the speaker's stand.

"That's simple. See that delegate sitting there?" "You mean Senator Kenneth McKellar of Tennessee sh-h- he'll hear you talking about him."

"Is that his name? Well, that's his voice you hear all over the hall, this minute."

Jaw Dropped

The Doe family is noted for its phlegm, but Mr. Doe's lantern jaw dropped.

"Is that him talking?" he managed to ejaculate, "Why, I could almost touch him from where we stand. He's not even out of his seat and yet the people can hear him. They are probably even listening to him."

"Nothing easier said the man negligently. "See that uniformed boy standing beside him? See that wire from the roof? Well, the boy is holding up what we call a "lapel mike" for him to talk to. See, its about the size of a match box. There's about half a block of that wire looped down from the roof and the boy can carry it around. There are boys with wires scattered all over the place. When a delegate wants to speak he just calls for the nearest boy. He doesn't even have to get out of his seat." The young man yawned, "Its all perfectly simple."

Nearly Blew Him Away

Mr. Doe looked discouraged. A tremendous burst of applause nearly blew him out of his position, a blare of the band, playing "Happy Days" over the amplifiers, appeared to deafen him, and while in this exposed position an incipient parade with banners brushed him back against the press section. Still accompanied by the Monitor reporter, Mr. Doe climbed slowly once more over the wooden wall to his seat.

"You can say from me," he commented to the attentive reporter several minutes later, "that if these Democrats want noise machines, they can have them. I understand the Republicans were just as bad. But as for me I intend to find an Anti-Uproar Party when I get back to Cohoes (N. Y.) and I believe I can promise millions of votes, speaking conservatively, for any candidate who pledges himself not to speak above a whisper."

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Democrats Prepare 3000 Speakers For Coming Campaign

PHILADELPHIA, June 25 (AP)—Setting its big guns in place for the campaign oratory in August, the Democratic National Committee speakers' bureau said today 3000 persons were listed to make speeches for the national ticket.

The list of speakers comprises senators, congressmen and governors, and Paul Aiken, director of the bureau, said more "are coming in all the time" to volunteer their services.

At present, he said, the bureau is merely filling requests for speakers for various political meetings. But in late August, itineraries will be made up and the speakers will take to the hustings in earnest.

He said that for several months James A. Farley, chairman of the National Committee, had been writing to senators, congressmen and others asking assistance in the speaking campaign. A list of those who had accepted was not available, but he said acceptances were sufficent "to cover every State."

Virgin Islands Show Big Crop of Delegates

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—This convention is fairly alive with "delegates from the Virgin Islands."

Every time "Big Jim" Farley wants to get a friend through a guarded door without arguing about credentials, he says to the doorkeeper:

"That's all right, he's a delegate from the Virgin Islands."

And through he goes, badge or no badge.

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Robinson Shows Democrats Hope to Split G.O.P. Leaders

(Continued from Page 1)

the shirt-sleeve discussion of the Supreme Court and its decisions with which Senators Robinson and Barkley have aroused this convention to roaring excitement. Senator Robinson, in particular, attacked the minimum wage decision, asserting that the bar of the United States overwhelmingly repudiated it. He eloquently asked:

"What right of private contract is secured by the majority opinion to the woman who exhausts her physical energies by toiling excessive hours for starvation wages in unsanitary sweatshops to support herself and her dependent children? What power has she, unsupported by law, to protect her rights and to secure fair and adequate compensation for her labor? How does this decision strengthen freedom and glorify justice?"

Claims Inconsistency

Even "those sagacious politicians who until recently sought partisan advantage by praising our highest judicial tribunal for upsetting various features of the national recovery program," said Senator Robinson, "are now seeking to overcome the latest decision."

Senator Robinson added one sentence not in the prepared text. It was aimed at Senator Steiwer of Oregon, the Republican keynoter at Cleveland, who he said, had voted for the AAA and "then spent much of his time at Cleveland in condemning the very measure for which he voted, thus implying he believed it constitutional at the time he voted."

The plan of Democratic campaign on the Supreme Court and Constitution issues are now clear:

Issues of Campaign

1. To arouse emotions by oratorical attacks on court "violations of human rights."

2. But to pledge: "We recognize that the decisions of the Supreme Court are final until revoiced and we abide by them."

3 To leave to the Republicans the onus, accepted by Governor Landon, of advocating actual change of the Constitution.

By leaving advocacy of amendment to the Republicans, the Democrats figure on escaping from the charge that they are laying violent hands on the Constitution.

Actually, their position is precisely that of Senator Borah, as he explained it at his press conference at Cleveland.

At that time he opposed a minimum wage amendment, and urged the country to wait for a reinterpretation of the Constitution.

Travesty of Justice

He insisted, as did Senators Barkley and Robinson, that the minimum wage decision was a travesty of justice, but he was not prepared to do anything about it except wait.

That appears to be the Roosevelt attitude, too, unless there are surprises hidden in the platform.

On other points, the Robinson speech foreshadowed the weary months of oratory ahead. His picture of the depths to which the country had sunk by March, 1933, can be passed over; it is the familiar prelude to any Democratic campaign speech, just as a denunciation of dictatorship is the essential part one of a Republican address.

Senator Robinson went on to a sober, sometimes almost apologetic, defense of the general emergency relief system. He claimed that no more than 75 per cent of CWA money had been spent to permanent advantage.

He defended the WPA because it furnished work—of whatever sort—instead of a dole.

He did not deny that waste and corruption in relief exists, but declared it to be largely the result of local administration, which would be multiplied if handling of relief was turned back to the communities, as the Republicans advocate.

Discussing money, Senator Robinson built a strong case, first, for the devalued dollar as a means of maintaining competition with other devalued currencies, and, second, to protect the domestic economy. Here began Senator Robinson's major passages; his attempt to divide Governor Landon from the platform drafters of his party.

First, he pointed out that the ex-Senators who drew that part of the platform would not recommend an immediate return to the gold standard, but that Governor Landon telegraphed his desire to return to gold "when it can be accomplished without penalizing our democratic economy and without injury to producers of agricultural products."

To which Senator Robinson interpolated the pungent and widely quoted comment given by Senator Borah: "What does he mean by that?"

Senator Robinson added that Governor Landon could not return to the gold standard immediately under that condition, and that his declaration "evades the issue by the use of language that clearly shows he does not believe it safe and practicable to re-establish, at the same time, a gold standard currency."

Points of Difference

Next Senator Robinson listed the five points on which Governor Landon disagreed with his platform, drawing them from a newspaper article by William Allen White, the Kansas member of the Cleveland Resolutions Committee, and in Senator Robinson's phrase: "Head of Landon 'brain trust,' and a decided improvement on Mr. Fletcher's."

These points were:

1. The civil service.
2. Constitutional amendment.
3. Gold standard.
4. Lower tariffs.
5. Repudiation of the World Court.

Actually, Senator Robinson seemed to be handling a boomerang. His argument took on point only by his final contention that the concluding phrase in the Republican platform, binding the candidate to accept his terms, was a deliberate attempt to commit and pledge Governor Landon in view of the convention's distrust.

Just a Bit of Rhetoric

In fact, this final phrase was nothing of the sort; it was a bit of rhetoric, driving home the Republican charge that President Roosevelt has disregarded the pledges of the 1932 platform.

With that point invalidated, all Senator Robinson has proved is that in five particulars, Governor Landon has added to the Republican platform in a manner already precedented within the Democratic Party (the Parker telegram of 1904, etc).

The three additions which were read to the Cleveland convention were enthusiastically applauded, indicating that the main body of the delegates had repudiated the majority of the platform committee, in favor of Governor Landon.

An Old American Custom

If anything was left looking silly, it was the fact that platforms are adopted in conventions largely by railroading tactics of the committees and officers, and that the convention as a whole is amenable to swaying one way or the other.

Senator Robinson's constructive arguments on tariff and budget proceeded on stronger ground. The Republican policy of embargo-tariffs, he said, would mean the end of American foreign commerce, and he urged continuance of reciprocal agreements. The budget, he claimed, could not be balanced until unemployment relief can be cut to nearly nothing, and he challenged the Republicans to advocate this course in an electoral campaign.

Thus our old friend, the "buying-the-election - with - four-billion-dollars" came right in the front door. The Republicans were defied to "permit human suffering."

On national defense, Senator Robinson approved the present heavy building, then seized a telling argument—the war debts. Repudiation of obligations by the debtor nations, he contended, had been encouraged by the Hoover moratorium.

"The blame for this blunder in the conduct of international affairs," he said, "must rest chiefly where it belongs, namely on the sage of Palo Alto."

The sturdy thick-set Arkansan paid little heed to his visible audience in driving his speech home. And the convention paid all too little heed to him. There was continual milling about, and talking.

Spoke Simply as Delegate

But a large number of people, mainly in the galleries, got his points and picked them out with applause.

Senator Robinson was in an anomalous role. Because the report of the proper nominating committee was not ready, he could not speak as permanent chairman, but had to talk simply as a delegate-at-large from Arkansas. The speech sounded the same as it might otherwise have done.

He was given a lively demonstration, which Senator Barkley as temporary chairman found it difficult to stop. Arkansas led the parade, with numerous signs, banners, and huge letters spelling out the name of the state, each held up separately.

Piquant Touch From Arkansas

The most piquant touch in the parade was Senator Robinson's colleague, Senator Hattie Caraway, with whom he has often disagreed.

This former protégée of the late Senator Huey P. Long danced merrily along in the parade, shouting out cheers for "Joe" waving a clacking noisemaker above her usually austere head, and leaping up and down to the tune of "Turkey in the Straw." All feuds were forgotten in the convention excitement.

Last night's parades were notable. But they are getting monotonous. Just how the delegates will rise to the parade of parades on Friday when President Roosevelt is nominated rests an enigma to observers who are even a-wearied just watching.

It Takes a Great Deal to Make a Convention

Wide World; International

Democratic National Convention Has Many Sidelights

Upper Left—Gov. Herbert H. Lehman of New York, to Whom 15 States Have Addressed Petitions Asking to Reverse His Decision to Run Again. Upper Center—Mrs. Katherine de Reeder of Philadelphia Cautions the Democratic Donkey. Upper Right—Emil Hurja, Aide to Democratic National Chairman. Lower Left—James A. Farley, Postmaster General and Chairman, Democratic National Committee, Surrounded by Eager Reporters. Lower Right—Col. A. L. Yowell, Who Rode a Mule From Dallas, Texas, to Philadelphia. Inset—Miss Madeline Pugh, Des Moines, Iowa, Source of All Information at Democratic National Committee Headquarters in Philadelphia

Robinson Flaunts Flout Before G.O.P.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Philadelphia, June 25

SENATOR JOSEPH T. ROBINSON perpetrated two unexpected jokes in his speech. He first quoted Governor Landon's civil service plank, in which he urged placing the Postmaster General under civil service. "Imagine putting 'Jim' Farley on civil service!" mischievously exclaimed the Senator. The convention frankly couldn't imagine it, and said so with a laugh.

Then Senator Robinson's eye had detected the Republican drafters' use of a frequently misused word. Their platform actually spoke of "flaunting the Supreme Court." To which the Senator added: "Now, the Republicans never say in their platforms what they mean, but here I assume they meant 'flouted the Supreme Court.'"

Youth Soars 50 Miles In Sail-Plane Test

ELMIRA, N. Y., June 24 (AP)—Chester C. Decker of Glenn Rock, N. J., 1935 junior soaring champion, rode his sail-plane approximately 50 miles after cutting away from an airplane at 3000 feet in a bid for the Bendix prize of $500 for the greatest distance flight of the seventh annual soaring meet here yesterday.

Before trying for distance, Mr. Decker reached a height of 6500 feet, nearly 300 feet higher than the national record.

Communist Heads Meet in New York To Draft Platform

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 24—The Communist Party convened its ninth annual national convention at the Manhattan Opera House here today to draft a 20-plank platform for a campaign in which, according to Earl Browder, general secretary, the party will furnish the gauge for the extent of the "revolt against the Liberty League reactionaries of both parties."

The session, which will center on policies of social insurance, adequate unemployment relief, Supreme Court curbs, militarism, and the use of armed forces during strikes, the "present imperialistic policy of the United States" and Communist participation in a broad Farmer-Labor Party, will continue through Sunday, when the convention will move to Madison Square Garden to nominate its national candidates.

Mr. Browder said that, in the Communist view, the election of the Republican ticket would be a disaster and that "at all costs Landon and his Hearst-Liberty League alliance must be defeated." The re-election of President Roosevelt, he continued, would merely extend the present unsatisfactory system in the New Deal tendency to make concessions to the rightists.

Mr. Browder described the Union Party presidential ticket as a "synthetic product from the laboratories of Hearst, Coughlin and Landon."

Balloon Recovered After 13 Miles Up

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., June 25 (AP)—Exceeding the expectations of its designers, the transparent stratosphere balloon launched by Dr. Jean Piccard today rested 613 air miles from home.

Dr. Piccard and his associates at the University of Minnesota launched the bag yesterday on the university campus. They expected it to land within a 300-mile radius. It came down near Huntsville, Ark.

It was brought down from a tree top five miles from the town by J. Denver Smith, a storekeeper. Smith, who earned a $5 reward and possession of the 30-foot bag by finding it, said he would ship the instruments it carried to Minneapolis.

From these instruments Dr. Piccard and Prof. John D. Akerman, head of the university's department of aeronautical engineering, hope to gather data relative to temperatures, pressures and humidity in the stratosphere. They estimated the balloon reached a height of about 13 miles.

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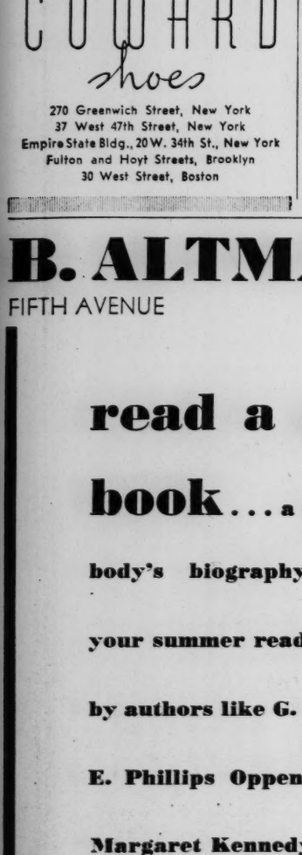

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Democratic Convention Vote Lowered Under Plan of 1932

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 23—There are 54 less delegates to the Democratic National Convention in Philadelphia than represented their party in 1932.

The method to be used this year calls for a total of 1100 delegates, rather than the former 1154. This plan was adopted at the 1932 convention, whereby the representation of the states in 1936 should be two for each member of Congress and two for each Senator. The territories and possessions have a delegate voting strength of six each, with the exception of the Virgin Islands, which has two votes.

Alternates

The resolution also provides that each delegate may have an alternate and that of the total number of delegates selected eight may be delegates-at-large with one-half vote each.

Prior to 1932, the Democratic National Committee adopted a resolution whereby the states which gained in congressional representation by the 1930 reapportionment should be allowed to increase the number of their delegate vote correspondingly, but those states which would lose by the reapportionment should be allowed the same representation at the 1932 convention as they had in 1928.

As the Votes Count

The appointment of delegate votes this year is as follows:

State or Territory	1936 Del.	Loss
Alabama	22	2
Arizona	6	4
Arkansas	18	..
California	44	..
Colorado	12	..
Connecticut	16	..
Delaware	6	..
Florida	14	..
Georgia	24	4
Idaho	8	..
Illinois	58	..
Indiana	28	2
Iowa	22	4
Kansas	16	3
Kentucky	22	4
Louisiana	20	..
Maine	10	2
Maryland	16	..
Massachusetts	34	2
Michigan	38	..
Minnesota	22	2
Mississippi	18	2
Missouri	30	6
Montana	8	..
Nebraska	14	2
Nevada	6	..
New Hampshire	8	..
New Jersey	32	..
New Mexico	6	..
New York	94	..
North Carolina	26	..
North Dakota	8	2
Ohio	52	..
Oklahoma	22	..
Oregon	10	..
Pennsylvania	72	4
Rhode Island	8	2
South Carolina	16	2
South Dakota	8	2
Tennessee	22	2
Texas	46	..
Utah	8	..
Vermont	6	2
Virginia	22	2
Washington	16	..
West Virginia	16	..
Wisconsin	24	2
Wyoming	6	..
Alaska	6	..
District of Columbia	6	..
Hawaii	6	..
Philippines	6	..
Puerto Rico	6	..
Canal Zone	6	..
Virgin Islands	2	..
Total	1100	54

Southern Senator Leaves Convention As Negro Speaks

PHILADELPHIA, June 25 (AP)—Senator Ellison D. Smith, South Carolina cotton planter, drew the color line today with an assertion that he would walk out of the Democratic convention "whenever a Negro has a part."

He precipitated the issue by walking off the convention floor yesterday when the Rev. Marshall Shepard, pastor of a Philadelphia Negro Baptist Church, offered the invocation.

Officials said it was the first time a Negro ever had offered prayer at a Democratic convention. Senator Smith later modified this to say he would stay at the convention at least to vote against abrogation of the two-thirds rule.

The outburst was the culmination of a train of circumstances reaching back even before the convention. In the last days of the recent Congress, Smith was compelled, in the interests of party harmony, to forgo attaching to the commodity exchange bill certain cotton market regulations of his own designing.

Previously he had been out of harmony with many New Deal policies.

Fifteen States Ask That Lehman Rerun

PHILADELPHIA June 25 (AP)—A petition circulated at the Democratic National Convention last night had drawn the signatures of 15 state delegation leaders urging Gov. Herbert H. Lehman to run for re-election in New York.

The New York Young Democratic Club, which brought the petition forward predicted virtually every state would sign.

The signers were from Illinois, New Mexico, California, Virginia, Florida, Idaho, New Hampshire, South Carolina, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Kentucky, Wyoming, Iowa, Oregon and New York. The petition was circulated after Chairman Farley had said a resolution urging Governor Lehman to accept would be out of order if offered from the convention floor.

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Quaker Maids Greet Democratic Delegates

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Mrs. George H. Earle, Wife of the Governor of Pennsylvania, Seated in the Center, Is One of the Official Hostesses of the Democratic National Convention in Philadelphia. The Costume of Pale Gray and White Is Particularly Applicable to the Traditions of the State in Which the Society of Friends Has Played So Important a Part

Toscanini Lifts 7-Year Ban To Record Wagner's Works

Review of Recordings

"Don't talk to me of disks. They are a martyrdom. One works . . . until one thinks that everything has gone well; then they send along the proofs, and one is inclined to tear one's hair."

Thus Paul Stefan records Arturo Toscanini's opinion of records. Thus, too, one can see why for seven years the maestro refused to have anything to do with recording. Knowing his utter relentlessness with his own interpretations it is easy to see why records, good as they are these days, might fail to measure up to his standards.

Nevertheless, despite the maestro's emphatic "no" the miracle is that Toscanini interpretations of Wagner are now recorded by RCA-Victor's high fidelity method and are, naturally, the featured album for this month. The manner in which the recordings, which include the Preludes to Acts 1 and 3 of Lohengrin, Dawn and Siegfried's Rhine Journey from Götterdämmerung and the Siegfried Idyll were secured was as follows:

Duty to Posterity

RCA - Victor, knowing of the maestro's intention to make the past season with the New York Philharmonic-Symphony his last in the United States, asked him to record, on the basis that he owed it to his musical public and to posterity.

When someone, to whom all phonophiles will be particularly grateful, suggested that Mr. Toscanini would be doing a favor to future conductors by his recorded interpretations of certain composers, the maestro consented. This fits with the story told of Mr. Toscanini that once when the orchestra players started to applaud in rehearsal after one of his interpretations of Beethoven the maestro halted them with, "Gentlemen, it is not I. It is Beethoven!" So he regarded himself as a channel through which Beethoven's musical ideas might flow.

Excellent Interpretations

Hearing of the Toscanini album many persons ordered it unheard, so sure were they of the album's excellence. Their faith was justified. The Toscanini interpretations of Wagner are excellent and, outside of the Strauss album of Zarathustra recorded by the Boston Symphony Orchestra contain perhaps the greatest volume of sound ever recorded.

The prelude to the first act of Lohengrin which contains the theme of the vision of the Holy Grail is an utterly complimentary thing to the string section of the Philharmonic; the prelude to the third act, familiar as it is, reimpresses one with its majesty and power under Mr. Toscanini's baton.

Then the Dawn and Siegfried's Rhine Journey begins with the solemn Fate motif after which the horns give out the Siegfried theme which eventually is woven into the melody which portrays Brunnhilde. From the Dawn music the record goes to the love duo and thence to the Rhine music. This portion of the album is most satisfying.

Present to Wife

The Siegfried Idyll was a combined birthday and Christmas present from Wagner to his wife, Cosima, honoring their son Siegfried. The music was composed and rehearsed in secret. Then on the anniversary morning Wagner assembled his small orchestra in the kitchen of his villa at Triebschen and arranged them on the staircase which was so winding that Wagner conducting could not see the bass player. With this tender serenade Wagner awoke Cosima and afterward presented her with the score. In it he expressed the tender feelings of every father with a new-born son. In the Idyll, Wagner used many motives from his opera Siegfried, which many will recognize.

With this recording coming by surprise, as it were, the public should feel content with this single album, which will be a "must" for Wagner admirers. Yet, Victor has promised us more Toscanini-recordings which portends something pleasant in the future.

European Releases

Orchestral

Wagner: Preludes to Acts 1 and 3 of Lohengrin; Dawn and Siegfried's Rhine Journey; Siegfried Idyll, played by New York Philharmonic Orchestra, Arturo Toscanini, conductor. Five Victor records in album.

Dvořák: Symphony No. 4 in G Major, played by Czech Philharmonic Orchestra, Vaclav Talich, conductor. Five Victor records in album. This is a beautiful and melodic album, rendered so by the fact that the composer is interpreted by his own sympathetic countrymen.

Respighi: The Pines of Rome, played by the Paris Conservatoire Orchestra, Piero Coppola, conductor. Two Victor records. One of Respighi's two noted musical "travelogues" of Rome, now heard on disks since the copyright was released following the composer's recent passing. Respighi gives tonal impressions of the Villa Borghese, seat of a great Roman family; the Catacombs, burial place of the early Christians; the Janiculum, one of the hills of Rome; and the Appian Way, ancient highway from the provinces. The most interesting portion is the last, which tells realistically of victorious legions returning in triumph to Rome.

Mendelssohn: Overture to Midsummer Night's Dream and Wedding March, played by Boston Pops Orchestra, Arthur Fiedler, conductor. Two Victor records. Familiar pieces well played.

Johann and Josef Strauss: Pizzicato Polka, and **Drigo: Valse Serenade,** played by Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra, Eugene Ormandy, conductor. Victor record. The first piece done by the strings sounds well when played on an electrical machine. The latter is also a familiar encore piece.

Chamber Music

Samuel Barber: Dover Beach, played by Curtis String Quartet, with Samuel Barber, baritone. Victor record. An unusual and dramatic work in which Mr. Barber, as composer and soloist, gives his impressions of the sights and sounds at the beach on Dover looking toward France. The members of the quartet are from the Curtis Institute of Music in Philadelphia.

Instrumental

Beethoven: Sonata in E Flat Major, third movement (Les Adieux), (Le Retour Vivacissimamente), and Bach: Prelude and Fugue in B Flat Minor, played by Wilhelm Bachaus, pianist. Two Victor records. This is music more perhaps for the student of the piano than for the average listener. The Bach selection, however, has a more popular appeal.

Orchestral

Mozart: Piano Concerto in B flat (K 450), Elly Ney and Chamber orchestra. Three H. M. V. records. This charming concerto was written in Vienna toward the end of Mozart's career. The piano part is a little lacking in the necessary brilliance, though Miss Ney's playing is accurate.

Mendelssohn: Fourth Symphony in A (Italian), Boston Symphony Orchestra under Serge Koussevitzky. This re-recording is admirably played with all the gaiety and sparkle with which the composer was imbued by his visit to Italy. The recording is excellent.

Elgar: Enigma Variations, Adrian Boult and B. B. C. orchestra. Three H. M. V. records. This is a re-recording of what is probably Elgar's most popular work. It is now on six sides instead of seven, and improved methods of recording do full justice to both music and playing, good as was the former under Sir Hamilton Harty.

Wagner: Overture to "Die Meistersinger" by the London Philharmonic Orchestra, conducted by Georg Szell. H. M. V. record. This is a good recording and cheap.

Beethoven: Seventh Symphony, played by Felix Weingartner and the Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra. Five Columbia records. This, possibly the most popular of all the Beethoven symphonies, is magnificently conducted, played and recorded. The delicate Allegretto movement is beautifully played. The spare side is given to the "Prometheus" Overture.

Wagner: "Faust Overture" and "Prelude to Act III of Lohengrin," played by the London Philharmonic Orchestra, Sir Thomas Beecham, conductor. Two Columbia records. The overture was written in 1840, revised about 15 years later, and made into a separate work instead of part of a Symphony as the composer had at first intended. The volume of brass in one part is stupendous. The Prelude on the last side is well done.

Liszt: Hungarian Fantasie for Piano and Orchestra, played by Jacques Dupont and the Orchestre Symphonique of Paris. Two Columbia records. Well played and recorded.

Handel: "Berenice Overture," by Sir Henry Wood and Queen's Hall orchestra. Decca-Polydor record. This is the overture to one of three operas written by Handel in 1737 and is worth having if only for the slow cello movement on the second side. Both playing and recording are excellent.

Gabriel Fauré: "Pélléas and Mélisande," by the Berlin Philharmonic, conducted by Albert Wolff. Decca-Polydor record. This version is not so well known as the operatic one by Debussy, but many people may like it better. It is charming music.

Instrumental

Chopin: Waltz in A Flat Major, and Preludes 3, 6 and 7, played by Moriz Rosenthal, pianist. Columbia record. Mr. Rosenthal plays Chopin's music with a most delicate touch.

"St Francios de Paule marchant sur les flots," by Marcel Ciampi, pianist. This is a splendid piece of storm music, admirably played and recorded.

Liszt: "Mazeppa," Egon Petri, pianist. Columbia record. As a piano solo this is not attractive. It gives scope to execution, but is noisy and in parts it sounds as if the speed was too high for the fingers.

Albeniz: "Malaga," and Liszt: "Au bord d'une source," played by Alexander Brailowsky, pianist. Decca-Poydor record. Finely played and recorded.

Man Shot in Strike Row

PHILADELPHIA, June 25 (AP)—A man was shot in a strike disturbance at the Atlas Uniform Cap Company in Broad Street today. Police took Herman Goldstein, 42, the owner, into custody for questioning.

Women Move Nearer To Committee Posts

(Continued from Page 1)

which in practice has discriminated against women in the Government service.

Peace Program Presented

Women's peace groups had their view presented through a joint peace committee which advocated continuation of the reciprocal trade agreement program, control of the munitions industry, extension of neutrality legislation, membership in the World Court, and continued cooperation with the League of Nations.

Republican appeals to women investors to beware of New Deal tinkering with banks and investment firms were met by Representative Norton in a talk before women delegates from the central states who met together for breakfast. She credited the Roosevelt Administration with safeguarding women's income through the Securities and Exchange Commission, the various loan agencies and bank deposit insurance.

Upheld Roosevelt

"President Roosevelt," she declared, "has fought and struggled and worked hard and long to renew the inalienable right we as Americans have to invest our savings and our capital safely and productively."

Youth has been impressed by the "courage with which President Roosevelt has defied the forces of entrenched greed, the gallant mood with which he has allied himself officially with those who believe that human life is more important than profits," Miss Elliott told the women.

Tracing youth's plight through the depression and the aid rendered by the NYA, FERA, and CCC, Miss Elliott warned that "much more remains to be done to give back to the young people their rightful heritage of an opportunity to live, to study and to work.

Eight women have been named to the Committee on Permanent Organization, two to the Credentials Committee and three to the Rules Committee, giving representation to the feminine viewpoint of the convention.

Women Want Titles

A move was begun to have the title of vice-chairman of the Democratic National Committee bestowed on Miss Dewson as a result of the recognition she achieved for women on the resolutions committee. At present she is women's adviser to the committee.

Her promotion was advocated by Representative Norton, who declared, "Before we leave this convention we're going to have our women have just as many titles as the men." At present the vice-chairmanship of the committee is held by Vice-President Garner.

News of women's victory in winning the platform assignments spread slowly among the convention delegates. At a breakfast meeting there was so little applause when the achievement was mentioned that Miss Dewson rose to explain what had happened.

One Delegation Yields

"We were rather disappointed," she said, "not to be able to get 24 women on the committee, but it seems that the men would rather be on the Resolutions Committee than any other. Puerto Rico, I think, was the only delegation to yield a place to women. The Republicans were in the same fix at Cleveland because they had only one woman on their committee, from the District of Columbia.

"But we thought it was important to have women's views represented, so we went to them and said, 'Gentlemen, don't you think it is fair for us to have more recognition when we do so much work?' The result was that the convention set a precedent. I hope you women, if you can't yet on the Resolutions Committee yourself, hereafter, will pick your finest woman as alternate."

Delegates Applaud

The delegates rose and applaud the men "who took us in so willingly."

"Why don't you speak for yourself, John," was Miss Dewson's reply today to the assertion of John Hamilton, Republican National Committee chairman, that the Democrats are scared but won't admit it.

Grasshoppers on March

LINCOLN, Neb., June 25 (AP)—Millions of grasshoppers flew over eastern Nebraska yesterday as the earliest and heaviest migration of the pests in many years sped northward across the state.

Democrats Move For Abrogation Of Two-Thirds Rule

(Continued from Page 1)

tors made it impossible to expect a Southerner to be picked for Presidential nominee from the party of their ancestors, but they urged, in exchange for their unquestioned loyalty, retention of the rule that gave them a protective veto over any candidate.

This picturesque group from the deep South sat back, flushed with anger, as delegates from the West and East together, with some Southerners, calmly insisted that the Democratic Party is no longer sectional. They fumed and frothed as Edward J. Daly, delegate from Yankee Connecticut, who himself represented a new and racially different accretion to the old ante-bellum party, inquired in apparent innocence what the sound and fury was all about, inasmuch as Democrats had swept into their net every state but six in 1932, showing that the party belonged not to the South, but to the whole country.

Debate Was Stormy

The group of "unreconstructed" Southerners seemed prepared to fight the battles of the nation all over again. Stormy scenes yesterday preceded today's debate. History was dug into, from the days of Jackson, Calhoun and Van Buren, down through the Civil War, reconstruction, the Bryan-Clark fight of 1912, the Smith-McAdoo brawl of 1924, even to the Chicago convention, where the two-thirds rule, it was charged, came within an ace of thwarting Roosevelt. The innocent Mr. Daly of Connecticut and others appeared to be learning more political history than they knew existed.

But the modern carpet-baggers, aligned with states that did not even exist in the Civil War, plus representatives from the aristocratic old South itself—and this was the unkindest cut of all!—moved inexorably toward change in the rule. The southern defenders gre hot and noisy. Despite the comparatively small number present, most of the defense was shouted or delivered in the ejaculatory, camp meeting type of eloquence.

Sly Dig at Roosevelt

It seemed at one time that the voice of Beeman Strong, powerful, ruddy delegate of Texas who looked as though he could handle a steer single handed, would break, in the emotion of his appeal. He turned at one point to find something to crash his big fist upon with the emphasis of his remark. Governor Bibb Graves, of Alabama, a picturesque figure, filled the room with his shout, while Gov. James V. Allred of Texas was hardly less emphatic.

Veiled criticism of President Roosevelt was forced out in the southerners' arancor. Who was behind this proposed change of ancient rules, they demanded. The party was already being attacked over the country for its apparent desire for change for change's sake.

"One of the charges we must meet," shouted Governor Graves at one point, "is that our party is ready to tinker with everything, that we change everything!"

Eugene E. Cox, delegate from Georgia, forecast the party would not recover from the blunder "for many generations."

"Accept this proposal," he cried, "and next will come a demand to strip the southern states of the power to control their own affairs—next will be a demand to change their suffrage laws."

The comment apparently gave a peep into a deeply felt apprehension of many southerners over attempts to bring full franchise to Negro voters.

In the face of this emotion, the advocates of change were calm but adamantine. The benignly wise figure of Representative Robert L. Doughton, veteran chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, came forward, as a representative of North Carolina, to support the change. The essence of democracy, he warned in a quiet voice, is majority rule, and he added that "the most threatening thing in this country today is group control even when such control is honestly intended."

Clark As Yet Silent

Senator Clark, another representative of the South in the early session, gave no indication of his own attitude, though his feeling that his father was robbed of the Presidency by the two-thirds rule in 1912 is known to equal in intensity that of any of the Southerners' "unreconstructed" group.

The resolution for majority rule was introduced by Leo P. Fox, delegate from Wisconsin, a State that indignant protestants seemed to feel was just a howling wilderness when their states went Democratic. Mr. Fox spoke with a bland academic manner that seemed to irritate his opponents, as he deliberately reviewed the far-reaching consequences of the old rule on history.

Answering a delegate from Florida who had boasted of the latter's 350,000 Roosevelt votes, he said Wisconsin had given Roosevelt 710,000 votes.

To an angry interjection from Mr. Strong he declared simply, "I think the Democratic vote in the North exceeds that of the South."

His calm suavity appeared to infuriate the "rebels," but there was no answer to him. The Democratic Party had passed out of their tender and sentimental keeping.

Copeland Assails Aviation Officials

(Continued from Page 1)

every passenger plane crash in which there is loss of life. If the air line is found responsible, it is extremely bad for its business. There are some air line officials known to consider it the proper function of the Bureau of Air Commerce to take the blame to protect the lines from adverse publicity.

Beacons in Fog

Obviously, the bureau has no intention of being the goat for every crash, regardless of the facts in the case, and seeks to defend itself. Its central defense is always that aids to air navigation are still far from perfect and that nine times out of ten air crashes result when pilots rely on such devices as radio beams without proper regard for their known imperfections.

The Copeland report blames the Cutting crash on three failures in the aid to navigation. It mentions the rotating searchlight beacons. However, records of the crash show it was an extremely foggy night when searchlights would scarcely provide an adequate aid to navigation.

It mentions the northeast leg of the Kansas City radio range. Records of the crash show that shortly before this accident the chief pilot of TWA came in on that range and reported it working properly.

Weather Report Interruption

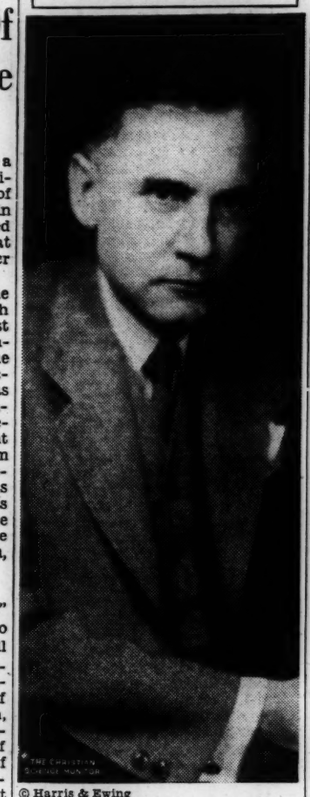
It mentions the radio station on Kirksville, the emergency field toward which the plane was headed. Records show that according to regular schedule, known to the pilot, the station was at the time of the crash sending out weather reports instead of directional signals. The necessity of interrupting the signals to send out weather reports has since been remedied and is no longer practiced.

Standing on Testimony

The bureau is making no formal reply at this time to the Copeland charges, contenting itself with reference to the sworn testimony taken after the crash.

The report particularly assails Rex Martin, assistant director of the bureau, for lack of "professional equipment and preparation" for his position. It also holds that Eugene L. Vidal, director of the bureau, "is lacking in iron, positiveness, and the determination to keep the employees under his direction functioning according to schedule."

Convention Aide



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Senator Homer T. Bone

PHILADELPHIA, June 24 (AP)—Appointment of Senator Homer T. Bone of Washington to head the Democratic convention permanent organization committee was announced today by James A. Farley, national chairman.

Representative William J. Granfield of Massachusetts was selected head of the credentials committee.

Police Arrest Ten In Jersey Strike

CAMDEN, N. J., June 25 (AP)—Police arrested 10 more persons for disorderly conduct today in a strike at the Victor division of the RCA Manufacturing Company. No serious trouble was reported.

Strike leaders announced a determination to keep the picketing orderly and recruited "policemen" from their own ranks to direct the crowd. Ropes put up by Camden police kept the crowd back from the plant entrances and several thousand workers entered.

Today's arrests brought the total to 52. Three were injured in clashes yesterday.

Camden Local 103, Electrical and Radio Workers of America, called the strike Tuesday after a week's negotiations with the company on demands for a 20 per cent pay increase, closed shop and recognition of the union as the sole bargaining agency with the company.

The number of employees not reporting for work was placed at 2500 by E. T. Hamilton, vice-president in charge of labor relations, but A. C. Levay, chairman of the union's legal committee, said 8000 workers had answered the strike call.

Games Occupy Workers Besieged by Strikers

PORTSMOUTH, Ohio, June 25 (AP)—Virtual prisoners in the New Boston works of the Wheeling Steel Corp. since a strike started May 22, some 200 superintendents, foremen, and company guards pitched horseshoes today, rubbed their growing beards, and remained philosophical as they dug in for a siege of renewed stringency.

The armed guards patrol the plant, with its big front on the broad Ohio River, day and night. To allay the strain of their living conditions, more restricted than ever since Tuesday's riot in which one guard was killed, many of the men indulged in clowning and games.

Baruch, on Voyage, Denies Political Link

NEW YORK, June 24 (AP)—Holding to his policy of refusing to discuss political issues, Bernard M. Baruch sailed today on the liner Queen Mary for his annual vacation in Europe.

The financier said there was "absolutely no political significance" in his trip—which comes at a time when the Democratic convention is in session.

When asked specifically if he had taken any side in the dispute between the Administration leadership and Alfred E. Smith, Mr. Baruch—who visited the White House last Friday for a conference with the President—said, "I'm not going to talk about that."

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Sash and Door Strike Ends

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., June 25 (AP)—A strike affecting approximately 600 workers in 16 sash and door plants, which had been idle since May 7, ended yesterday when strikers accepted a proposal providing for wage increases.

Consult Your Local Telephone Directory for Nearest Store in New York City, Westchester County, or Connecticut

Fine Foods by GRISTEDE

GRISDALE BRAND
TOMATO JUICE

Start your meals with this wholesome, appetizing drink—serve it as a "snack" between meals. Made from sun-ripened, rich, red tomatoes, it comes to you without any seasoning—so you can spice your cocktails to your own taste.

2 16-oz. bots. 25c carton of 6 bots. 69c

Positively No Stop at Ecclefechan

I DOUBT, after all, whether I am a very good traveler. Yet I travel quite extensively. As extensively, anyhow, as the resources of a small country, a small car, and a smaller purse will permit.

Having read many books of travel in the recent past, I have come to the conclusion that where I differ from the really sound and enthusiastic traveler is that I have no taste for history. When that excellent motorist, Mr. H. V. Morton, arrives at Marathon, he becomes positively excited about the battle that took place there two (or was it three?) thousand years ago. When the nineteenth-century writer, Alexander Smith, reaches a house connected with Flora MacDonald, the Jacobite heroine, his pen is lyrical with enthusiasm. The field of Hastings moves Mr. J. H. Round to ecstasies of argument. But I am not like that. These things leave me cold. Last summer I passed through Ecclefechan. "This is where Carlyle was born," remarked Elizabeth. "There is a memorial house in the village. Very interesting."

"Really?" I said, and stepped on the accelerator.

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THE REASON, I think, for this comparative insensibility to history is not entirely my fault. In fact, in a humble and modest way, I feel that History is more to blame. For History, after all, if I may coin a phrase, is neither fish, fowl, nor good red herring. By which I mean to say, that, for many years now, there has been a vigorous discussion as to whether History is an art or a science. The answer is quite simple, though no one seems to have thought of it before. It is neither.

It is certainly not a science. Not everyone, of course, admits this. Sir Charles Firth, who was Professor of Modern History at Oxford when I became a member of the university, claimed it as a science on the ground that it is, or should be, concerned with the dispassionate ascertainment of facts, and not with the evaluation of their significance. But a science does not merely ascertain facts; it coordinates them into a hypothesis, which can be made the basis of forecast. The science of astronomy does not only gather facts about the stars; it organizes them into a system as the result of which the exact date of an eclipse can be foretold. No one has ever been able to do anything like this with history. Historians know no more than anyone else what will be the upshot of the world's political situation at a given time.

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NEITHER, ONE CONCLUDES more reluctantly, is History an art. What, for example, are the factors that constitute literary art, and to what measure are they consonant with the task of the historian?

Often, but not always, nor necessarily, art in literature includes the capacity to write finely. There are many splendid pieces of prose in historical works. There is Macaulay's rhetoric on the Puritans, a little turgid, perhaps, but undeniably grand. There is the noble melancholy of Froude's lament over the Middle Ages, and many another equally satisfactory passage. But mere fineness of writing is not enough to make a book or essay a work of art, or the reputation of Pater would be much higher than it is. Nor is excellence of style essential to art, for there is none of it in Hardy's "The Dynasts."

More important is vigor of episode. This is the saving grace of the old picaresque novels, of such things as Priestley's "The Good Companions," and of the best-reputed tales of adventure. It is this alone that gives artistic value to that extraordinarily ill-planned story of Stevenson's, "The Master of Ballantrae," which no one who has read it can ever forget on account of the episode of the duel where the Master falls to using the foul stroke, or that other scene where the toss of a coin sets him out on his travels. Isolated incidents like these there are in plenty in historical works. But to provide an unfailing succession of them in a historical work of major proportions has never been done. Perhaps it is beyond the vitality of any writer to accomplish so tremendous a task.

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IN THE DEVELOPMENT of English literature, the power of character drawing has been even more remarkable than liveliness of narrative. Mr. Pickwick, Mr. Micawber, Dugald Dalgetty, Becky Sharp and others like them are the mainstays of the books in which they appear. Characters as vigorous as these, it can be maintained, are not confined to fiction. There is Boswell's Dr. Johnson, for example. Colonel Hutchinson's marriage to Lucy Hutchinson, after all her beauty had left her, stamps him just as clearly as the affair of the Dictionary does Becky Sharp. But Boswell knew Johnson personally, and Lucy Hutchinson herself is the authority for the wedding of the Puritan Colonel. In short, well-drawn non-fictional characters tend to be found in biography, not history. Historians can rarely be eye-witnesses of events they relate, nor individually acquainted with their dramatis personae. Hence they lack that intimate knowledge of the details of character on which in its highest reaches vigorous description depends.

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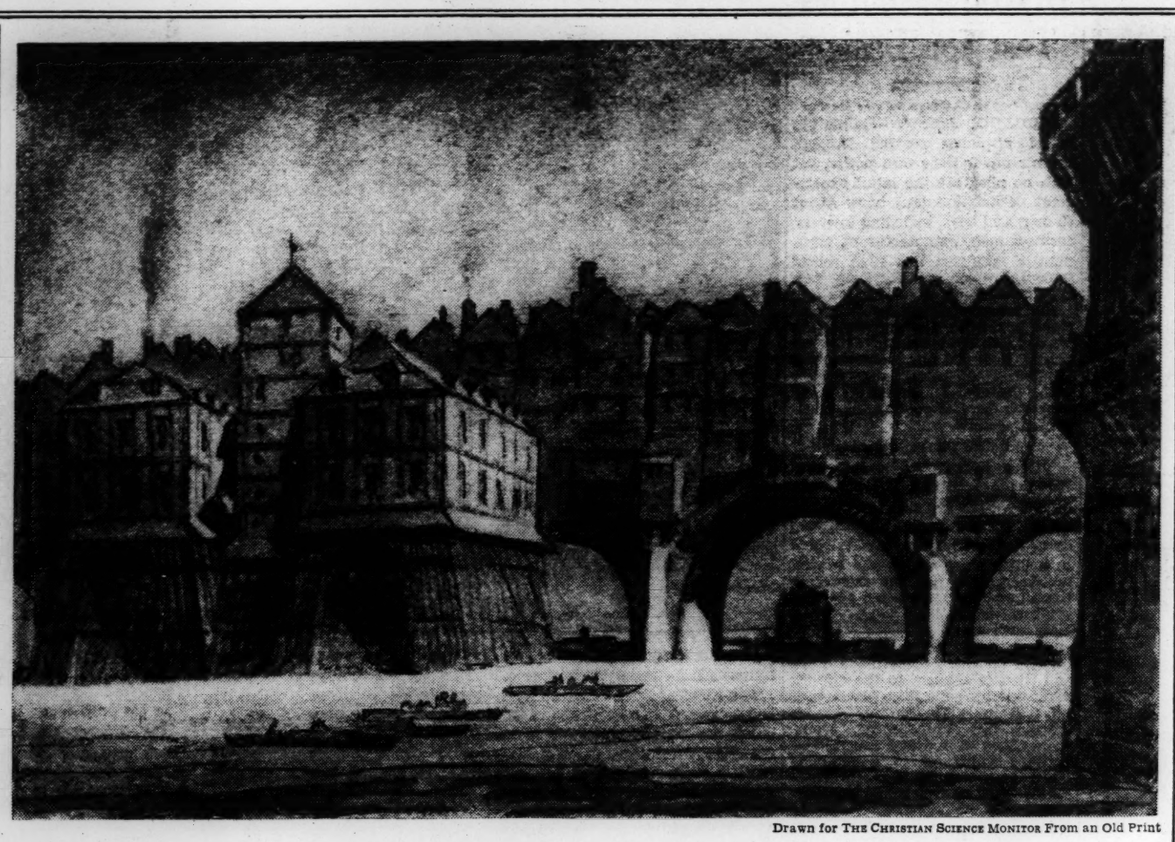
IT IS AS a planner, however, that the literary artist most commonly reveals himself. Art finds a pattern in the universe. The writer of fiction can invent characters and events so as to fit in with and exemplify his attitude to life. In the same way, we ask the artist-historian to have an attitude to life and the universe, which his story of events and people will illustrate. Otherwise, his work is only a disorganized mass of isolated incident. This is what great historians like Froude and Macaulay did. But they did it at the expense of historical accuracy. The pattern which Froude imposed on his History necessitated violating factual truth about Henry VIII, just as the Whig pattern which Macaulay adopted led to his misrepresenting the Tories. In short, the novelist can invent his facts to fit his theory, whilst the historian has the immensely harder task of finding a theory that will fit all the facts. To do so, he is called on to pierce into the deepest secrets of the universe. No historian has yet done this. Until he does, it is difficult to see how a work can be produced that is at once both good art and accurate history.

HAROLD HOBSON



Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR From an Old Print

PARISIAN BRIDGE OF THE MIDDLE AGES, PROBABLY THAT NAMED AFTER THE CATHEDRAL OF NÔTRE DAME

SPACE within the walls of a medieval city was so precious that even the bridges were crowded with houses. The most celebrated of all such bridges was London Bridge; but Paris, a city of no less importance, had its bridges, too.

From earliest times, before the Roman conquest, the islands of the Seine had seen the beginnings of Paris. The mud huts of the Gallic tribesmen had little in common with the splendid Gothic and Renaissance architecture which one sees there today, but these first signs of civilization made Paris forever a divided city, dependent upon its bridges.

In the Middle Ages and, in fact, to the middle of the last century, the bridges were the boulevards and favorite meeting-places of the Parisians. Nôtre Dame Bridge had much in common with London Bridge. Shops lined both sides; small shops, with their wares on display and raucous-voiced apprentices endeavoring to entice the passer-by into their dark interiors. The merchant and his family lived in the upper stories, with the apprentices sleeping in the attic or behind the counters in the shop. Probably the best shops of the city were on the bridges. On the Great Bridge in the year 1141, Louis the Young installed goldsmiths and silversmiths on one side and the money changers, the bankers of the period, on the other.

The people of those times maintained an unswerving devotion to their bridge homes. Neither fire nor flood nor collapse deterred them. In the year 1499, Notre Dame Bridge plunged its overburdened upper structures into the Seine; but, in less than eight years, the bridge with sixty-eight new houses had been rebuilt, and it became again the center of the community. When the bridge was restored, two houses on piles were built near it. These contained pumps which furnished water for all the fountains of Paris.

It is difficult for us in the twentieth century, who never spend more than a few minutes at a time on any bridge, to realize the fascination a residence over the water must have provided. Water rushing to the sea is enough to stimulate the imagination, but place on its surface the bustling craft of a great river city and there unfolds before one's eyes a never-ending drama: small boats plying from bank to bank and up and down the river; porters unloading at the quays; women pounding clothes clean along the shore; and royal barges adding a touch of sumptuousness and pomp. On certain holidays boatloads of bargemen tilted with each other almost under the arches; then what crowding to the windows, what cheering of favorites took place!

There were sights to see on the bridge other than the kaleidoscopic merchant displays. Kings celebrating triumphs might change the façades of houses, decorating them especially for the occasion; or the open way between the houses might be hung with a huge awning studded with golden fleur-de-lys to shield the regal pageant from the sun or rain.

By the end of the sixteenth century a change came over Paris bridge architecture. Henry III began the building of Pont Neuf, a bridge which went untenanted with houses. This structure, which is still an important unit over the Seine, took twenty-five years to build and set the fashion for the many that have been constructed since.

When one stands today on the open bridges of the Seine, it is almost impossible to visualize the crowded structures of those other days. We must go farther afield, to Venice or Florence where the Rialto and the Ponte Vecchio span the Grand Canal and the Arno respectively. Nevertheless even here the concentration elsewhere of a city's business has left them mere shells of former importance. The historian and the novelist alone, perhaps, can suggest the teeming activity that once was suspended over the Seine and the Thames.

Wistaria

IN THE moonlight
A torrent of purple wistaria
Flows silently across the worn, gray shingles
And shadowed eaves of an old house.
In the grass below
Pools of amethyst respond
To the touch of the wind.

ELIZABETH-ELLEN LONG

Sad Green

THE glass falls lower,
And lowers the wet sky,
And by a fire sit I
Hearing the lawn-mower

Nearing and waning—
Howbeit out of tune
The essential voice of June,
Patient and uncomplaining;

For though by frost and thunder
Summer be overthrown,
The grass plat must be mown
And the daisies kept under.

—SYLVIA TOWNSEND WARNER, in "The Espalier."
(New York: Dial Press.)

From the Tail of an Ox-Cart

IT IS to the things that the Polly McAdamses discovered in their westward trek that Mary's generation owed the success of their revolt against the traditional estimate of women at the rating of an effect produced, and re-established for them the criterion of a result achieved. Chief of the discoveries of the Polly McAdamses, as it was told to Mary, was the predominance of the happenings of the hearth, as against what happens on the battlefield and in the market-place, as the determinant of events. What they found out was that the hope of American democracy and the justification of the Declaration of Independence depended precisely on the capacity of the Polly McAdamses to co-ordinate society, to establish a civilization, to cause a culture to eventuate out of their own wit and the work of their hands, out of what they could carry with them into the wilderness. It depended upon their capacity for picking up their hearths and carrying them, along with all their cultural and spiritual implications, with no more labored equipment than a wooden pestle and a mortar of Indian make, a tin grater for corn meal, a deep pot and a frying pan, and *their own intention*.

That was how Polly, wife of Jarrot, came into the country of the "Eellanoy" sitting on a bundle of pieced quilts and blankets of her own spinning, on the tail of an ox cart, and with an unrelinquished claim on all the sanctions of civilization and the preciousness of womanhood in her heart. She knew what she had to do, what she had in mind, lacking the inventions with which "Yankee ingenuity" was already beginning to mitigate the labors of women on the far-off Atlantic coast, without help, relinquished consciously now for the first time in history, of a recognized serving class.

That is the first thing to remember about Middle-Western women: that they were not Middle Westerners when they came; that they had not yet lost, but only involuntarily and temporarily surrendered, a life more gracious and abounding than they came to meet. Whether they came from East or South, from England or Germany, they had to some extent taken the measure of what they were to do. What they threw up on the screen of their future was the pattern of eighteenth-century elegances, of a social life still touched with the tradition of distinction, of the separateness of the social caste where now, since 1776, no caste was to be tolerated. . . .

There is not much to determine the social background on which Polly McAdams turned her back, but that little is explicit. When the President's lady, who acknowledged herself Polly's dearest friend, was asked how she adjusted herself to the White House, after her residence in remote Tennessee, she answered with surprise that she had always known a life of social precision and a certain amount of elegance; always worn silk and been accustomed to service—a background her dearest friend must to some extent have shared, before she set out to bake Johnny-cake and wear linsey-woolsey of her own weaving in the wilds of Illinois.—MARY AUSTIN, in "Earth Horizon: An Autobiography." (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

Everlasting Blessing

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN THEIR journey from Egypt toward the promised land the children of Israel passed through Moab, and in the book of Numbers an interesting story is told in connection with this part of their journey. Balak, king of the Moabites, was filled with apprehension when he saw so great a multitude pouring through his country. In his extremity he sent messengers to Balaam, who practised divination, to ask him to come to Moab and curse the Israelites. To the king's dismay he found that Balaam was utterly unable to curse this great people, for he said, "I have received commandment to bless: . . . and I cannot reverse it."

Three times Balak tried to persuade Balaam to curse Israel, first from the high places of Baal, where in his vision Balaam saw Israel prospering. Again from Mount Pisgah, where he saw that Israel was blessed of God and that nothing could reverse that blessing. Then finally from Peor, where he felt the power of the Almighty and saw the children of Israel "spread forth, as gardens by the river's side, as the trees of lign aloes which the Lord hath planted, and as cedar trees beside the waters." He also beheld in a vision the coming of "a Star out of Jacob" and "a Sceptre . . . out of Israel."

Balak was powerless to harm Israel in the face of the message which Balaam gave him; he could do nothing against a people who acknowledged one supreme, infinite God. Their faith and trust in God were perpetual protection to them.

Today there are many who are turning unreservedly to God and expecting and experiencing a beautiful sense of protection and peace through this steadfast reliance. More than a verbal acknowledgment of God's might and willingness to bless is necessary to deny and so offset the suggestions of evil. A verbal acknowledgment of good is a beginning and leads to the next step, namely, a steadfast realization of God's all-might and everlasting power to bless. Confidence that good is able to offset every belief in evil is based on the fact, as taught in Christian Science, that God, good, is real, everlasting, omnipotent, while evil, however real it may seem to be, is a dream of the unreal carnal mind, and disappears as a dream, because it is temporal, having no root in God, good, who is the only creator.

God is everlastingly blessing all. No one is outside or beyond this heavenly protection and benediction. How great is the abundance of God's love for man, but how small has been humanity's acceptance of the bounty forever at hand! There is never a moment when God's blessing and protection are not available. It is only men's misapprehension of what good really is which prevents them from being aware of it at all times and in every circumstance. Nothing can stop the affluence of divine blessings. As it was in the days of Balak, God has blessed, and nothing can reverse His blessing, for, as Balaam said, "there is no enchantment against Jacob, neither is there any divination against Israel."

Those who trust God and daily strive to understand and use ever-present spiritual good, are continually expecting and experiencing the blessings of protection against evil, including disease. Happiness, harmony, and health, for which the world is searching, appear naturally as men look to God, good, and expect the law of God to operate in humanity's behalf.

The children of Israel made many mistakes, but they were able to correct them through what they knew about God, and they expected God's unfailing blessing when they turned to Him.

The Bible and the works of Mary Baker Eddy are being carefully studied by many in these days, and they are bringing a clear concept of God to humanity. Mrs. Eddy was so sure that her writings, which make the Bible truths applicable, would bless all that she wrote in "No and Yes" (p. 15), "The comprehension of my teachings would enable any one to prove these books to be filled with blessings for the whole human family."

The children of Israel were different from other people of their day because they had a clearer concept of God, but when their vision became dimmed and they forgot the one and only God, good, and, influenced by the heathen nations about them, worshiped false gods, they soon fell into trouble. But when they held to the worship of God, and obeyed the Commandments given to them by Moses, they were able to prove that they were immune from curses and other wrong conditions.

The divine Principle and rule which the Israelites glimpsed, and which proved such an unfailing blessing and protection to them, are the same throughout all time, for Principle is exact and its rules are ever available. Mrs. Eddy opens the Preface to "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" with these words: "To those leaning on the sustaining infinite to-day is big with blessings." This is far more than a beautiful poetic expression; it is a scientific, provable statement of spiritual fact.

Dawn

THE night was dark, though sometimes a faint star
A little while a little space made bright.
The night was long and like an iron bar
Lay heavy on the land: till o'er the sea
Slowly, within the East, there grew a light
Which half was starlight, and half seemed to
The herald of a greater. The pale white
Turned slowly to pale rose, and up the heig
Of heaven slowly climbed. The grey sea gre
Rose-colored like the sky. A white gull flew
Straight toward the utmost boundary of
East,
Where slowly the rose gathered and increa
It was as on the opening of a door
By one that in his hand a lamp doth hold.
Whose flame is hidden by the garment's fold
The still air moves, the wide room is less da

More bright the East became, the ocean turn
Dark and more dark against the brighteni
sky—
Sharper against the sky the long sea line
The hollows of the breakers on the shore
Were green like leaves whereon no sun d
shine,
Though white the outer branches of the tre
From rose to red the level heaven burned;
Then sudden, as if a sword fell from on high,
A blade of gold flashed on the horizon's rim

—RICHARD WATSON GILDER, Poems.

Behind the Names

THOSE of us who read Beatrice Harraden's "Ships That Pass in the Night" in the days of its long-vanished popularity, will remember the charm of the title. There was something in sound and sentiment that pleased, and a haunting poetic ring. On the obverse of the half-title were these quoted lines:

"Ships that pass in the night, and speak each
other in passing,
Only a signal shewn and a distant voice in
the darkness;
So on the ocean of life, we pass and speak
one another,
Only a look and a voice, then darkness again
and a silence."

The quotation gave the key to the story and started a hunt for its source, to end in Longfellow's "The Theologian's Tale."

"If Winter Comes" for a similar reason created much interest. The complete line, "If Winter comes, can Spring be far behind?" was often quoted, but I do not remember hearing anyone at the time say that it was taken from Shelley's "Ode to the West Wind."

♪ ♪ ♪

RECENTLY THIS TYPE of title has become exceedingly popular. Sometimes there is a hint of the source, sometimes just a quotation without mention of author or chapter and verse; sometimes the name of the author is added. To follow these sometimes slight clues, with the satisfaction eventually of running them to earth, has become for me a fascinating hunt, a sort of intellectual riding to hounds.

A few years ago I read a magazine story called "Looks or Tempests," and I experienced a peculiar delight when my mind immediately supplied the context:

"It is an ever-fixed mark
That looks on tempests and is never shaken."

For the title, "If This Be Error," Betty Askwith mined the same Shakespearean Sonnet (CXVI),

"If this be error and upon me proved,
I never writ, nor no man ever loved."

Shakespeare and the Bible are treasure houses for this sort of title. Samuel Behrman took "Rain from Heaven" from Portia's familiar plea for mercy. Hardy's "Under the Greenwood Tree" is the opening line of Amiens' song, Act II, Scene V, of "As You Like It," while H. M. Tomlinson's "All our Yesterdays" comes from Macbeth, Act V, Scene V.

♪ ♪ ♪

TITLES FROM THE Bible are usually familiar and need only a concordance to place them in their original setting. Usually these titles are especially appropriate to the subject matter, such as "In the Beginning" which Shalom Asch used for a volume of Bible stories for children. Others that come to mind are: "I Will Lift up Mine Eyes," "They Shall Inherit the Earth" and "The Fool Hath Said in His Heart," which is so familiar that one readily supplies "There is no God." This very fittingly is a book about the need for faith and the peace that faith brings. Ernest Hemingway went to Ecclesiastes 1:5 for "The Sun also Rises," using the revised version as more appealing to a general public.

For other titles authors have gone foraging over the entire field of literature. To mention only a few, "Not to Eat; Not for Love" is a novel dealing with student life at Harvard. It is an arresting title, but to realize how fitting it is, the book should be read in the light of the illuminating quotation from Emerson's Journals, under the date April 11, 1834:

"Went yesterday to Cambridge and spent most of the day at Mount Auburn; got my luncheon at Fresh Pond, and went back again to the woods. After much wandering and seeing many things, four snakes gliding up and down a hollow for no purpose that I could see—not to eat, not for love but only gliding."

Thornton Wilder's "Heaven's My Destination" naturally sends the mind searching for some moral or religious poem, only to be brought up with a sudden turn against a bit of nonsensical doggerel. Children everywhere delight in silly rhymed warnings against anyone who might be tempted to appropriate their books, or on some similar theme. In Michigan and Wisconsin the following is often found in school books, varying only in name of owner and his place of residence:

"George Brush is my name;
America's my nation;
Ludington's my dwelling place
And Heaven's my destination."

♪ ♪ ♪

THOMAS WOLFE TOOK the first three words of "Look, homeward Angel, now, and melt with ruth," from Milton's "Lycidas," as title for his first long novel. Rebecca West, for "The Thinking Reed," went to Pascal's Pensées: "Man is but a reed, the most feeble thing in nature; but he is a thinking reed." Nothing could be more appropriate than Professor Bliss Perry's title for his recent book "And Gladly Teach." With one of the characters in the Prologue to "The Canterbury Tales" this modern author was bound to feel close fellowship.

"A clerk ther was of Oxenford also, . . .
Sownynge in moral manere was his speeche,
And gladly wolde he lerne, and gladly teche."

Familiar expressions are also brought into play, expressions so familiar as to need no commentary, such as Edna Ferber's "Come and Get It," and the two plays, "Let 'em Eat Cake" and "Of Thee I sing."

Like every literary excursion, this hunt turns up some surprises. I started with the assumption that this title trick was a modern one. Then I discovered that Jane Austen knew something about it. Evidently she garnered "Pride and Prejudice" from a page near the end of Fanny Burney's "Cecilia."

"Dr. Lyster has been the result of PRIDE and PREJUDICE . . . yet this, however, remember; if to PRIDE and PREJUDICE you owe your miseries, so wonderfully is good and evil balanced that to PRIDE and PREJUDICE you will also owe their termination."

In all early editions, at least, the capitals are used as above and PRIDE and PREJUDICE no doubt stood out to the eyes of Jane as they do to ours.

♪ ♪ ♪

ONLY SCATTERED TITLES with literary background are given here. When one begins looking for them they spring up like mushrooms. In searching for sources many enticing paths open. If one is willing to stray wherever interest beckons, and loiter leisurely over some half-forgotten or entirely unfamiliar book, the result would be a wide course, if somewhat desultory, in general literature. At any rate this has become for me a fascinating game.

F. M.

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Two Men Indicted By Federal Jury On Espionage Charge

LOS ANGELES, June 25 (AP)—The oft-rumored "navy spy case" was stripped of its secrecy today with the indictment of two men charged with conspiring to furnish United States Navy information to the Japanese Government.

One of the defendants, Toshio Miyazaki, was identified in the Federal grand jury indictment as a lieutenant commander in the Japanese Imperial Navy. The other was Harry Thomas Thompson, former navy petty officer, accused by the Government of masquerading as an officer to obtain information and then selling it to Miyazaki.

In addition a Japanese woman was injected into the affair when it became known federal operatives had been questioning her and were keeping her accessible for further interrogation.

The indictment, returned yesterday, accused "divers other persons unknown" of complicity in the alleged plot. Thompson now is serving a county jail sentence for illegally wearing a naval officer's uniform.

Baby Planes Blaze Aerial Trail

Builders Debate New Design

Experiments With Model Planes Are Expected to Solve Many Problems Puzzling Aviation. Model Shown Above Has Wing Span of Seven Feet, Weighs Four Pounds Six Ounces and Has a One-Fifth-Horsepower Motor

Model Airplanes Driven by Motors Test for Designs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, June 25—Miniature model airplanes soaring through the air under their own power, yet with no pilot, are the latest experiment of aviation fans here. About 40 men and boys, including lawyers, business men, manufacturers, aeronautical students and high school seniors, are constructing these new type gasoline-driven planes.

All are experimenting with designs hoping to discover some new idea which will benefit full-sized planes. Recently they organized the Central Gas Modelplane Society with Patrick J. Sweeney, World War Air Service veteran, as president.

Robot Pilot Planned

"It's a hobby, but it has good sound sense behind it," said Mr. Sweeney. "It's the nearest thing to actual flying of real planes, and some day we hope to put a robot in a little plane which can control its flight. The gasoline motors in these new-type models put the rubber-band-controlled planes in a class with toys."

Members of the society work for months on their home-made craft, and then take them to the airport. After watching the little planes take off and fly with the tiny motors roaring like thunderbugs, seeing them circle around and around and perhaps finish off in a swooping glide, they return to their basements for devise song improvements.

160-Mile Record

They have not yet equalled the record of Maxwell Basset Jr., a student at the University of Pennsylvania, whose little plane remained in the air two hours, 35 minutes and 39 seconds, and flew about 160 miles, Mr. Sweeney said.

"Every model builder, by the time he has built his third model, has begun to incorporate his own ideas," he continued, "I've never known it to fail. But don't be surprised if they make a really worth-while discovery one of these days which will mean something in the progress of aviation."

In explaining how the model performs without anyone at the controls, Mr. Sweeney said: "The ship is kept in level flight while the motor is running by a special way of building the left wing. To begin with, there's a certain twist, or torque, as we call it, from the propellor shaft. This torque acts to pull down on the left wing. We take advantage of this tendency by raising the left wing slightly higher than the right. That gives us a down wash on the left, so that there is more lift on the right. The result is that by building the left wing so that more air will strike underneath the tip, this keeps the ship in level flight when the motor is running.

Three-Point Landing

"When the motor cuts, our models go right into a glide which is roughly at the rate of 30 to 1; that is, 30 feet forward for every foot downward. The result is that they come down to a three-point landing, or at least we build them with that hope. In other words, they keep climbing until the motor dies, and then they automatically drop their nose down and land. The rudder is set so that they will fly in wide circles."

To prevent the models from sideslipping or standing on their wings, the wings are built in a more pronounced V-shape than is found on a regular plane, Mr. Sweeney explained.

"But there's one more way in which the model differs slightly from the full-sized plane," he continued. "We find that we gain added stability and avoid bad spins by placing the center of gravity beneath the wings at a point 40 percent back from the leading edge. Our center of weight is at a point as low as possible beneath the wings.

Most of the models carry motors generating one-fifth horsepower with a ⅞ inch bore, a stroke of one inch and making 6000 revolutions a minute.

Keeping Records Is Big Problem In Social Security

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI, Ohio, June 25—Paying the bill is not the only major problem facing the administrators of the social security program, 1200 delegates to the annual conference of the National Association of Cost Accountants learned here. Keeping the accurate record of each citizen eligible under the various divisions of the Social Security Act in order that they might be fairly administered is another to tax the utmost genuity of these experts, it was found.

H. P. Seidemann, co-ordinator, Social Security Administration, Washington, D. C., pledged to this group representing industry, that his bureau would do everything in its power to keep the record system as simple and inexpensive as possible. In spite of advance criticisms that this legislation would result in the destruction of all personal privacy, he affirmed that the bureau contemplates keeping only the minimum of information about individuals that will insure the protection of all.

26,000,000 Involved

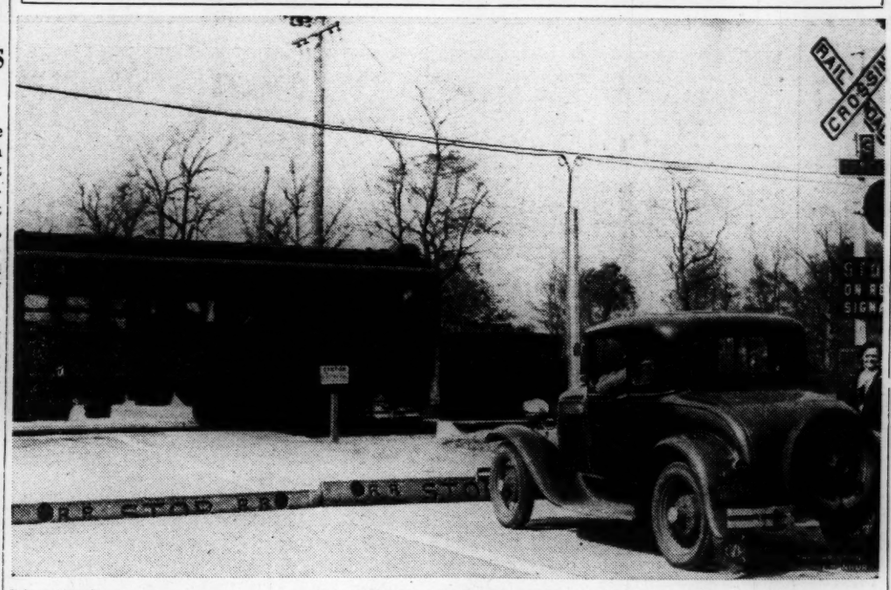
Describing the plans for the Federal Old Age Retirement provisions which are directly administered by the Federal Government, Mr. Seidemann stated that over 26,000,000 workers would come under it. The task of keeping the necessary records here will be simplified by the use of account numbers for each registered worker and by keeping only such facts as will be absolutely essential to computing the retirement benefits.

"The Social Security Act provides industry with a more nearly adequate, more orderly and more sound method of providing against economic insecurity than has so far been devised," declared Mr. Seidemann. "It is just setting up the framework for society's great need."

The trend of recent federal legislation reflects the insistence of the public for certain protective measures, Prof. Thomas H. Sanders, Harvard Graduate School of Business, declared, and both political parties are recognizing their responsibility in meeting the great social problems. Although the tendency to set up controls on economics within the nation may be claimed to be in a freer and different spirit than the middle age system of regulation of all of man's activities, the professor pointed out that it was regulation nevertheless.

"It still endeavors to substitute authority for free enterprise," stated Professor Sanders. "Some of it probably necessary in the general good but anyone observing historical evolution will wish to be cautious about measures adopted for this purpose. The maximum degree of individual liberty is still a thing to be desired."

Reducing Accidents at Grade Crossings



International

The "Autostop" in Operation

This Bar to Motorcars Is at the Hicksville Crossing, Massapequa, N. Y., of the Long Island Railroad

Grade Crossing Fatalities About Third Less in 1935

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Fatalities at highway-railroad grade crossings in 1935 were approximately one-third less than in the record year of 1928, according to a report made today by the Committee on Prevention of Highway Crossing Accidents to the annual convention of the safety section of the Association of American Railroads here.

This record was said to reflect the aggressive steps taken by the railroads to reduce accidents as well as the keener sense of appreciation by the public of the need for greater caution at railroad crossings.

Part of the railroad safety program has been the installation of the newly devised "autostop" iron bars that automatically block highways when trains approach.

These bars are being installed in various parts of the United States, particularly in New England. One has been doing efficient work at Massapequa, Long Island, it is reported.

Comparison of the figures on railroad highway grade crossing accidents in 1935 with those of 1928 showed a decrease of 32.2 per cent in the number of accidents; a decrease of 34 per cent in the number of fatalities, and a decrease of 30 per cent in the number of injured.

A report presented by H. A. Rowe, manager of the Claims Department of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, chairman of the committee, disclosed that there were 393 crossing accidents last year with 1680 fatalities and 465 injured. In 1928, there were 5800 accidents, in which there were 2568 fatalities and 6667 injured.

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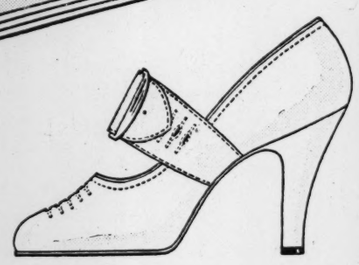

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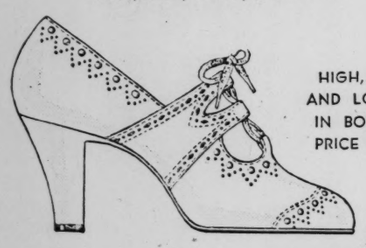

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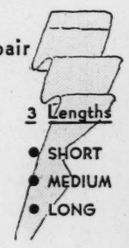

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U. S. Must Pay for Use of Schools in Bonus Work; Legal Securities Profits Set at Only $38,023

Boston Today

Bill of Schools On Bonus Opposed

Despite the fact that he would like to make a gesture of generosity to the Government, Patrick T. Campbell, Boston's superintendent of schools, today declared that no other course lay open to him but to submit a bill to the Post Office Department for services rendered by school custodians during the recent bonus payment.

For certification purposes, the post office used six Boston public schools last week, causing custodians and janitors to work overtime. This overtime was charged at $1.50 on week days and $2 on Sundays, and when Mr. Campbell informed Acting Postmaster Peter F. Tague of the mounting bill, somewhere in the neighborhood of $850, the postmaster notified officials in Washington. These officials ordered Mr. Tague to stop using the schools, and intimated they might balk at paying the bill.

According to Mr. Tague, the Post Office Department expected to pay, but not quite so much. "We didn't have to pay for armories we used, or for police protection we received," he said, and added that this amount was excessive.

Mr. Campbell, on the other hand, said that although he was willing to co-operate with the Government in the tremendous bonus undertaking, he doubted if he had the legal right to use money raised for the School Department for the Post Office or Treasury Department. He explained that all custodians and janitors are paid a lump sum for the year, and if they work overtime or hire any persons to help them, the money must come from this lump sum. Therefore, he said, it was only right that they should charge for such overtime when they were not working for the School Committee.

By a Staff Photographer "School's Out!"

Legal Securities Profits Recounted

Robert G. Dodge, special counsel for the city of Boston, rested the city's $250,000 suit against Edmund L. Dolan, former city treasurer, late this afternoon. Immediately following this action, Frederick J. Reardon, John F. Dever, Harold B. Simpson and Lawrence Costello—four other defendants—rested their cases without defense. Their counsel asked for directed verdicts. Action on these will be withheld until all arguments have been heard.

Still on trial are Mr. Dolan and J. Walter Quinn, his longtime friend and business associate. They are charged with violating the city charter by making illegal profits on sales of bonds to the city when Mr. Dolan was city treasurer under Mayor James M. Curley. The city has already expressed the intention of dropping its case against R. L. Emerson.

Total profits of the Legal Securities Corporation in the years 1930 to 1933 were only $38,023, according to the company's own books.

But the actual amount taken into the coffers of the alleged "dummy" concern and later paid out in salaries or lost through various avenues was more than $160,000.

Richard D. Seamans, a Salem accountant employed by the city to go over the Legal Securities books, was again on the stand today for cross examination by Thomas H. Mahony, counsel for Edmund L. Dolan, city treasurer of Boston under James M. Curley.

Mr. Dolan is the chief of seven defendants from whom the city seeks an accounting of $250,000 alleged illegal profits made through the Legal Securities Corporation and other "dummy" companies when Mr. Dolan was guarding the Hub's cash boxes. The suit is being heard by Judge Edward F. Hanify in a jury-waived session in Suffolk Superior Court.

Mr. Seamans was also placed under re-direct examination by Robert G. Dodge, special counsel for the city, today.

By giving prominence to the relatively small profit of $38,000 for the Legal Securities Corporation during a four-year period, Mr. Mahony sought to show that it would have been impossible for the firm to transfer $600,000 of profits from its own bank account to the account of the E. L. Dolan Company. Mr. Seamans, yesterday, told the court that transfers of cash and securities, totaling $606,998.53, had been made.

Under cross-examination, Mr. Seamans told the court that the statements of the Legal Securities Corporation showed the following profits:

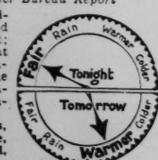
1930	$4,366.18
1931	8,209.69
1932	12,382.33
1933	13,064.12
	$38,023.41

In the re-direct examination, however, Mr. Dodge brought out that more than $100,000 in the form

(Continued on Page 10, Column 7)

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report



Boston and Vicinity: Fair and warmer tonight; Friday somewhat overcast and warmer back from the coast; gentle variable and southwesterly winds.

Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Maine and Connecticut: Fair, somewhat warmer tonight; Friday increasing cloudiness with warmer in the interior.

Vermont: Partly cloudy tonight; probably showers and cooler Friday.

Atlantic Coast Eastport to Sandy Hook: Gentle to moderate shifting winds and weather generally fair tonight and Friday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	61	61	Minneapolis	72	88
Bermuda	76	82	New Orleans	76	92
Chicago	68	76	New York	62	66
Denver	66	92	Norfolk	64	64
Helena	62	88	Philadelphia	64	64
Jacksonville	74	90	St. Louis	68	80
Kansas City	64	88	San Francisco	52	64
Miami	80	86	Washington	62	62

A—8 a. m., D. S. T., June 25.
B—Maximum, June 24.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 4:58 p. m.; height, 8.9 feet
Friday, 5:15 a. m.; height, 8.6 feet
Light all vehicles at 8:55 p. m.

Fair and Warmer, Says Weatherman

As the cool and wet weather which has prevailed during the month of June fled before the sun today, Boston citizens found further cheer in a favorable forecast from the city's weather bureau.

Fair and warmer tonight, with Friday somewhat overcast and warmer inland, was the report. General variable, southwesterly winds, it added.

The disturbances causing general showers along the Atlantic coast have moved northwestward to the Nova Scotia coast, although cloudiness still prevails.

A northeaster, accompanied by driving rain, swept the Cape last night. Communication was broken and a number of towns were plunged into darkness when power lines failed. Trees were laid across highways and in many places small pleasure craft and fishing vessels were torn from their moorings.

Provincetown and Chatham, and the section between Orleans and Dennis, suffered the heaviest land damage. In the fury of the storm a dozen telephone poles were uprooted along the King's Highway between Provincetown and Orleans. Parts of Dennis, Chatham, Brewster and Wellfleet were in darkness. Coastguardsmen were kept busy trying to save craft that had broken loose.

Steamboat service to Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket was continued but boats docked at Vineyard Haven instead of Oak Bluffs to gain the advantage of greater shelter.

A motorboat owned by the Brockton Sea Scouts sank at its moorings near Plymouth Rock, and another, the Sapwing, privately owned, was driven ashore there. A large fleet of small boats moored off the Pilgrim Yacht Club weathered the storm.

Europe's Capitals In Five-Day Trip

New York to five European capitals in five days is the latest inducement to travelers.

Arrangements have been made between the Cunard-White Star Line and Imperial Airways to allow passengers landing at Cherbourg from the Queen Mary to reach Paris, Zurich, Munich, Vienna or Budapest on the same day the ship arrives at Cherbourg.

Charles C. Dasey, passenger manager of the line at Boston, said today the arrangement is effective July 8, when the Queen Mary is due to sail from New York, and that it will be extended to other points along the Imperial Airways route. The Queen Mary arrives at Cherbourg in the early morning, airplanes leave at 9 a. m. Arrival at Paris is scheduled for 10:40 a. m.; Zurich, 1:45 p. m.; Munich, 3:20 p. m.; Vienna, 6 p. m., and Budapest, 7:20 p. m.

Vineyard Players Ready for Opening

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OAK BLUFFS, Mass.—The Vineyard Players will open their twelfth summer season at the Rice Playhouse at Marthas Vineyard, here, on July 6, with "Fresh Fields."

Phidelah Rice, manager of the enterprise, has engaged Clifford Brooke, London and Broadway director, to stage his productions, which include "Kind Lady," "Libel," "Russet Mantle," "Parnell," "The Old Maid," "Blind Alley," "Co-Respondent Unknown," "They Knew What They Wanted," "Squaring the Circle,"

Schools Greet Long Vacation

Boston schools were "out" today!

So it was not strange that the cameraman caught the owners of these seven "shining morning" faces reversing the process of "creeping like snails unwillingly to school."

Some 15,000 youngsters endured somehow those exciting last long hours which bring every year to an end. Textbooks had already been collected, which was just as well, because they wouldn't have done much good this morning.

Blackboards were given their final cleanings and desks were emptied long before a thousand bells jangled a melodious song entitled "Three Long Months"—of vacation. At that point, the admonition to "walk not run to the nearest exit" was virtually asking the impossible.

Some 7500 of those leaving school this week will not return to the classrooms of Boston's public schools. Many will look for jobs, while others attend colleges, universities and technical schools.

Three months (10 weeks, to be exact) will speed by like telegraph poles past an express train window—but at the moment, they seem an eternity at the very least.

Boston Landlord For 18 Properties

Exponents of the single tax plan may view with interest Boston's new policy of renting property to which it has acquired the tax titles. According to the tax collecting department, the city today became a full-fledged landlord with 18 pieces of such property on its hands to either rent or sell.

Taking over property for delinquent taxes has always been possible under Massachusetts law, but Boston is one city which has never acted under this law because it has felt that renting was more of a job than collecting taxes. Now, however, rising government and relief costs have forced the city to do something about $1,500,000,000 property now delinquent in taxes. At a last resort it has taken over these 18 pieces as a start toward absorbing all tax titles for the purpose of renting or selling.

The task is one of the biggest ever tackled by the city. When it is finished it is expected that Boston will have become one of the largest real estate dealers in New England.

Amoskeag History Told by Dumaine

Frederic C. Dumaine, treasurer of the closed Amoskeag Manufacturing Company, testified today at the firm's reorganization hearing before Special Master Arthur Black that changing women's fashions were in the main responsible for the loss of $4,000,000 by his company during 1923 and 1924, and led to the formation of a new trust.

Mr. Dumaine was the first witness called by Lothrop Withington, counsel for Eliza S. Leland, bondholder, in his attempt to establish the bondholders' position as creditors. He led the treasurer somewhat sketchily over his 66 years' association with the mills, touching upon the change of the company from a corporation to a trust in 1911, the stages through which the common and preferred stock developed, and the formation of the new trust in 1925.

It was the period just preceding this last step in which Mr. Withington seemed most interested, and about which Mr. Dumaine, his glasses poised on top of his head, told a long story of the fall of ginghams.

During these two years, he said, the cotton mills in New England were going through a serious period, and at that time the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company of Manchester, N. H., produced in its mills on the banks of the Merrimac the largest amount of ginghams in the world. Because of the number of firms throughout the country engaged in the manufacture of this material, however, that cloth was going out and was being supplanted by other things.

The trustees of the mill, he said, were extremely desirous of preserving the industry in Manchester, and caused an examination to be made of a number of gingham mills that had lost accounts, with the hope that Amoskeag might buy in and concentrate the works in Manchester. In the course of this examination the Park Hill Manufacturing Company of Fitchburg came under notice.

The trustees discovered, Mr. Dumaine went on, that the Fitchburg concern made a finer weave, and after discussion felt that the two companies might make amicable arrangements to help each other and that a combined selling arrangement might be the practical solution to the situation. These facts led to the proposed consilidation of the two companies and were the reason for the creating of a new company or trust to take in both plants.

Mr. Dumaine testified that during his 30 years as chief executive of the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company no new money was put in. He confirmed Mr. Withington's statements that when the corporation was formed in 1911, there were 57,600 shares of stock which were exchanged on the basis of two shares of new preferred for one share of old preferred and three shares of new common for one share of old common, thus increasing the amount of stock. He also said that in 1920, the common shares of the manufacturing company were again increased, two shares for one, bringing the total to 345,000 shares. The preferred stock was increased on 100,000, with no new money entering the business.

Gillis Must Reinstate Officer

Police Officer Philip Howard Davis Jr., of Newburyport, won his Supreme Court fight against Newburyport's locquacious mayor, Andrew "Bossy" Gillis, when Judge Edward P. Pierce, yesterday ordered Mayor Gillis to recognize Mr. Davis as a member of the police force and to pay him back salary since last January.

Mr. Davis was appointed from the reserve force and was removed by Gillis one month later. The rampant Mayor contended there was no appropriation for Mr. Davis's salary, but Mr. Davis claimed that he was a civil service officer and could not be removed without cause. Basing his action on this claim, Mr. Davis brought a petition for a writ of mandamus in the Supreme Court, seeking reinstatement and back wages. This was allowed by Judge Pierce.

Attorney Frederick H. Magison represented the police officer, and City Solicitor T. Frances Kelleher represented the City of Newburyport.

Textile Help Plank Urged On Democrats

Connecticut Man Seeks 'Moral Support' of Industry in Platform

Hearing Is Sought

PHILADELPHIA, June 25 (AP)—Representative William M. Citron of Connecticut said today he would seek "the moral support" of the Democratic convention for legislation designed to put the New England textile business on its feet again.

Mr. Citron, who will seek re-election as representative-at-large, arrived from Washington last night with the expressed intention of marshaling support of members of Congress and of the Resolutions Committee in his fight for the textile industry.

"My idea," he said, "is to have a bill introduced in the next Congress which will do for the textile industry and textile labor what the Guffey bill sought to do for the coal industry.

"Something has to be done. The textile industry has lost its export business and it's all shot. I'm going to see some of my associates in Congress who are here, and members of the Resolutions Committee, so that we can have the moral support of the convention."

Representative Citron arrived too late to attend the public hearings of the Resolutions Committee, but he said he had asked Chairman Wagner for an opportunity to outline his views.

In a special Connecticut radio broadcast from the Convention Hall, Gov. Wilbur L. Cross, last night, paid tribute to President Roosevelt and termed the convention one of the most harmonious he had ever attended.

Attorney General Homer Cummings and Governor Cross were slated to make speeches seconding the renomination of President Roosevelt.

Curley and Coolidge To Meet at Dinner Of Bay State Delegation

PHILADELPHIA, June 25 (AP) — Announcement of a dinner of the Massachusetts delegates pointed today to the first meeting of Senator Marcus A. Coolidge and Governor Curley since the latter came out for Senator Coolidge's seat. Ever since Governor Curley announced he was seeking to replace Coolidge in the Senate, the Fitchburg man has declined to say whether he would contest it.

Governor Curley, chairman of the delegation, was expected to arrive sometime today. He will be met by the Mayor of Philadelphia and escorted to his quarters by motorcycle police.

His appearance also was awaited to clarify reports of his interest in the vice-presidential nomination. Governor Curley has made no move as a candidate for Vice-President Garner's post.

Gov. Brann Attends Convention Session

PHILADELPHIA, June 25 (AP)—The Maine delegation remained unconcerned today as the rules committee of the Democratic convention wrangled over the two-thirds nominating rule.

Maine's only official act on the convention floor was played by Judge Fred H. Lancaster, Lewiston, state Democratic chairman and member of the resolutions committee, who offered the resolution confirming committee appointments.

Miss Helene Hanson, national committeewoman, was named by the delegates on the floor as the State's "opposite sex" member of the resolutions committee to serve with Judge Lancaster.

Gov. Louis J. Brann attended his first convention session because of his previous absence in Washington, and listened intently last night to Senator Joseph T. Robinson's address as permanent chairman.

Green to Help Nominate

PHILADELPHIA, June 25 (AP)—Gov. Theodore Francis Green of Rhode Island was included today on the list of persons selected to make speeches seconding the renomination of President Roosevelt.

Spiritual Growth Held Needed To Keep Pace With Inventions; Security Called Main Problem

Profitable Use of Surplus in Goods and Labor Caused by Machine Age Is Discsussed at Wellesley College Institute

That we can transmit speech and music by radio is important, declared William E. Lingelbach, professor of modern history at the University of Pennsylvania, in an Institute of International Relations lecture at Wellesley College last night, but a thing of much greater importance is the nature of the speech and music—and the thought they represent—which we do send out.

Radio, a single case of the control over physical forces achieved in this new era, is a typical example of the urgent need for "spiritual development to keep pace with invention and to take full advantage of its facilities," the professor stated.

Period of Dramatic History

We are living in one of the dramatic transition periods which stand out in striking fashion in the pages of history because of intense and greatly accelerated action, he continued.

"According to Henry Adams," he said, "the man of 1850 was nearer to the year one than he was to 1900, and Professor Milliken declares that our grandfathers were closer to Tutankhamen in their ways of life and habits of thought, than they are to us today. In other words, the new era differs from the past not only in our physical relations to nature and environment, but in all its social and political institutions and in its philosophy of life."

Today's great problem, Professor Lingelbach stated, is how to put to profitable use the surplus of both goods and labor produced by modern machines.

"In this age of civilization on wings instead of on wheels—as it was in the nineteenth century—we have to realize that the industrial frontier is fast vanishing, just as has the territorial frontier. Industry is no longer controlled by the industrialist, but by the financier. Giant mergers result in control by bankers."

Talk of the warfare between classes is without a real basis in the modern world of America, he declared. The only fight is being waged by all groups against the common enemy of insecurity and poverty. Machines, he insisted, must in some way be made to work for the collective good.

"Even in the international field," the professor asserted, "few enemies remain. Two only are important—the survival of war as a means of settling disputes which should be settled by law—and economic insecurity.

The democracy and liberalism of the nineteenth century, he said,

(Continued on Page 11, Column 7)

R. I. Workers Act To Block Return Of 48-Hour Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 25—A general breakdown of working standards in the silk and rayon industry of the Blackstone Valley, reports indicating that thousands of workers will be placed on the relief lists within the next few weeks, has caused the United Textile Workers of America to launch a protest drive which will open Saturday under the direction of Horace A. Riviere, vice-president of the union.

Mr. Riviere has announced that he will address silk and rayon workers in Central Falls, R. I. Alleged exploitation has been reported in that district by Henry Hebert, Adelard J. Gingras and John Cavanaugh have been conducting a special investigation.

Special attention will be given to the Blackstone Valley silk and rayon mills because the policy set by the mills in that district has been followed by plants in other sections of the nation in the past, it was said.

Specific complaints filed at the New England office of the United Textile Workers showed that hours are being increased from 40 to 48 weekly and that workers are forced to take wage reductions of from 15 to 20 per cent.

The third shift in productive departments is becoming widespread and the machine-load is being increased from four to six looms with the result that a gradual decrease in the force of weavers is being recorded, organizers report.

Further causes for labor alarm is said to be the report that one Central Falls plant, employing 3000 operatives, intends to resume operation after a slack period on a 48-hour week basis. The plant formerly was operated on a 40-hour basis, and in most cases worked three shifts.

Vermont Banner Is Green and White

By the Associated Press

Philadelphia, June 25

MISS ANN POWERS, secretary of the Vermont delegation, gave an indication today that the delegation will play an active part in demonstrations later in the week.

She and Cleon A. Perkins, of Rutland, were looking for a sign-maker to have a large banner made in Vermont's colors, green and white. They had not decided what they would have printed on it.

Zonta Convention Opens With Unity Of World as Goal

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., June 25—Promotion of international understanding, service work for women and girls and improvement in the status of women have prominent places on the agenda of the sixteenth annual convention of Zonta International, opening today at the New Ocean House. More than 500 professional women and women executives have registered and represent Zonta clubs from all parts of the United States, Canada, Hawaii, and several European countries.

Miss Dora E. Neun of Rochester, N. Y., international president of Zonta (an Indian word meaning "trustworthy and honest"), stated in an interview that "to work for the advancement of understanding, good will and peace through a world fellowship of executive women is the sixth object of Zonta.

Friendship Is Goal

"In laying the foundation of lasting good will among the people of the world," she continued, "we realize there are certain fundamentals which must be impressed upon the individual in his relationship with others. This we hope to achieve by means of personal friendships between the women of Canada and the United States and Zontians in the European countries."

Miss Neun, secretary and assistant manager of the H. P. Neun Company, Inc., manufacturers of paper boxes, is a graduate of the University of Rochester. She received her Master of Arts and her Doctor of Philosophy degrees from Columbia University in chemistry.

Hospitality Breakfast

Zonta International, which confines its membership to a selective group of women holding executive positions "with discretionary authority," insists also on "good character and good business reputation." The convention was launched with a hospitality breakfast today, Miss Caroline Stickle, chairman of the program committee, taking charge. The Rev. William Wallace Rose, pastor of the First Universalist Church of Lynn, gave the invocation; Lester B. Morley, chairman of the Board of Selectmen at Swampscott, made the welcoming address, to which Miss Edith C. Schneider of San Antonio, Texas, responded.

Mrs. Anna Stovall-Lothian, president of the Zonta Club of Boston, presided at luncheon, when Dr. Carl P. Dennett, chairman of the executive committee of the National Economy League, in an address on the Social Security Act, drew a sharp line between the purpose of granting social security to the aged and incapacitated, and the ability to accomplish that purpose. He asserted that a tax of 3 per cent collected from employees, and a maximum tax of 6 per cent placed on employers' pay rolls, would be passed along to the consumer.

Governor to Speak

Governor Curley will welcome the delegates at their dinner meeting tonight, at which Miss Emma Maurice Tighe will preside. Miss Tighe is chairman of District I, including all New England, part of New York State and Montreal. In private life she is Mrs. Frederick W. Lavesque of Dover, Mass. The speaker of the evening will be Mrs. Grace Morrison Poole, dean of Stoneleigh College, Rye, N. H., and past president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs. Her subject will be "The World Moves On."

An International Relations breakfast will be held tomorrow, Miss Edith W. Fisher presiding.

Legislature Adjourns In G.O.P. Coup

Curley Effort to Keep House in Session Till Bills Pass Fails

Saltonstall Spurns Budget Trade Offer

Chamber in Uproar as the Gavel Pronounces Recess Until Monday

Stung into retaliatory tactics by Governor Curley's sharp-cracking legislative lash and by Governor Curley's alleged trading activities, Representative Leverett Saltonstall, Speaker of the House, adjourned the Massachusetts House of Representatives at 5:25 a. m. today with lightning-like speed amid screeched Democratic protests. The Saltonstall move put a sudden end to all attempts to prorogue before next week

The Senate adjourned at 6:02 a. m., a half-hour after the House, after awaiting the outcome of various conferences of House members.

The House adjournment, engineered by Republican leaders to foil Governor Curley's strategy in forcing upon an exhausted Legislature important bills, resulted in one of the wildest and most dramatic scenes ever witnessed in the historic House chamber.

Charges Made

Along with the Republican-forced adjournment came charges from Representative Saltonstall and others that Governor Curley had attempted to trade with the Speaker on pending legislation. In addition, the Speaker charged that Governor Curley had broken all legislative precedent in regard to his supplementary budget.

The Republican Speaker pointed out that Governor Curley had forced passage of legislation for new bridges, although no money was left in the highway fund to provide the State share of the cost. He revealed that the Democratic-engineered transfer had left but $80,000 in the highway fund to care for bridge expenditures totalling far more than this amount.

Dramatic Suddenness

The adjournment came with dramatic suddenness, practically after the House and Senate had been in session for 19 hours. Representative Horace T. Cahill, Republican "whip," at 5:15 presented an order that the House adjourn until 2 p. m., Monday, charging that the Governor was planning to send in a special message or messages. He added that no time had been set for delivery of the message, saying that it might be any time within 48 hours.

Speaker Saltonstall allowed a short debate and then called for the vote and in amazing speed, he said, "the question comes on the adoption of the order. All those in favor say Aye, those opposed No. The ayes have it and the House stands adjourned until Monday at 2 p. m." Down went the Speaker's gavel with a bang. Away he sped from the rostrum to his chambers. Bedlam reigned in his wake.

Doubt the Vote

As the Speaker hurried from the House Democratic legislators yelled "I doubt the vote," a procedure, which, according to House rules entitles the doubter to a standing vote. But the pleas fell on distant and thus unhearing Saltonstall ears.

Immediately angered Democrats, led by Representative Paul McDonald of Chelsea, charged the House has not been properly adjourned. Representative McDonald rushed to the clerk's office to obtain the record of the meeting. However, locked doors barred his attempt.

Meanwhile, Representative Edward Bacigalupo jumped upon the Speaker's rostrum, attempted to reconvene the Legislature, and declared that a recent Massachusetts Supreme Court ruling had upheld the Legislature's authority to reconvene itself. But attempts at holding a rump session failed as the Democrats were not organized for such a move and because Governor Curley sent orders not to hold a rump session.

Governor Nettled

Obviously nettled, the Governor, upon a rush visit by irate Democratic legislators, advised that a committee of four call upon the Governor to urge him to reconvene the House. In the meantime, however, most of the Republicans had hurried from the State House to make certain that a quorum would not be present.

Of Representative Saltonstall's steamroller tactics, the Governor said, "The actions of the Speaker were arbitrary and high-handed. It was entirely out of keeping with the traditions which surround a State considered to have the most representative Assembly in the United States."

In addition he charged that the Saltonstall move was engineered "for the purpose of forcing us to take an arbitrary position so that odium would be cast upon us. Let us proceed in an orderly manner and the odium will fall on them." This was the Governor's advice when the rump session proposal was presented to him.

Trade Sought

To the committee of four which visited the Speaker's chamber on the Governor's advice, Representative Saltonstall revealed that before the introduction of the Cahill order he had been asked by James J. Ronan, assistant attorney general, to make a "trade" whereby budget items for the executive department and for the state income tax division, cut from the original budget, would be approved in return for insertion

(Continued on Page 10, Column 1)

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

Movies

STATE AND ORPHEUM—"Sins of Man," starring Jean Hersholt. Orpheum: 10:30 a. m. Both theaters: 1:30, 4:25, 7:20, 10:15. Also "Half Angel," with Frances Dee, Brian Donlevy and Charles Butterworth. Orpheum: 9:25 a. m. Both theaters: 12:20, 3:15, 6:10, 9:10. Tomorrow: Clark Gable and Jeannette MacDonald in "San Francisco." Also "Little Boy Blue."

MEMORIAL—"It's Love Again," featuring Jessie Matthews and Robert Young. 10:07 a. m., 12:25, 3:50, 6:50, 9:50. Also "Chatterbox," with Anne Shirley and Phillips Holmes. 11:40 a. m., 2:35, 5:36, 8:34. Tomorrow: "Little Miss Nobody," featuring Jane Withers. Also "Parole," with Henry Hunter, Grant Mitchell and Ann Preston.

TREMONT—Fredric March and Charles Laughton in "Les Misérables." 9:10, 11:50 a. m., 2:50, 6:10, 9:35. Also "Great Impersonation." 10:45 a. m., 1:35, 4:55, 8:10.

UPTOWN — "Dancing Pirate," with Steffi Duna and Frank Morgan. 1:20, 4:15, 7:10, 10:10. "Champagne Charlie," with Paul Cavanagh. 2:55, 5:50, 8:50

METROPOLITAN—Marion Davies and Dick Powell in "Hearts Divided." 11:20 a. m., 2:05, 4:55, 7:55, 10:30. Stage: Robert L. Ripley's "Believe it or Not Revue." Orchestra conducted by Fabien Sevitzky. Tomorrow: Kay Francis in "The White Angel." Stage: Patricia Bowman headlining a musical variety revue.

PARAMOUNT AND FENWAY—Frances Langford and Sir Harry Standing in "Palm Springs." Fenway: 2:19, 4:58, 7:37, 10:16. Paramount: 10:39 a. m., 1:20, 4:13, 6:55, 9:47. Also "The First Baby," with Johnny Downes, Shirley Deane and Dixie Dunbar. Fenway: 1, 3:39, 6:18, 8:58. Paramount: 9:20 a. m., 12:02 2:54, 5:36, 8:28.

EXETER—Jane Withers and Tom Brown in "Gentle Julia." 2:15, 5:05, 7:55. Also "The Last of the Pagans," with Mala and Lotus Long. 3:55, 6:25, 9:20.

Tonight at the Pops

REQEST PROGRAM
(Repeated)

Prelude to "Carmen".....Bizet
Overture to "William Tell".....Rossini
"Jealousy," Gypsy Tango .....Gade
"Peer Gynt," Suite.....Grieg
"By the Beautiful Blue Danube." Waltzes.....Strauss
Largo from "Xerxes".....Handel
Bolero .....Ravel
Pomp and Circumstance .....Elgar
"Prayer of Thanksgiving," Old Dutch Hymn .....Valerius
Rhapsody in Blue.....Gershwin
Soloist: Jesús María Sanroma

BOSTON — "Human Cargo," with Claire Trevor and Brian Donlevy. 10 a. m., 1:06, 4:12, 7:18. Also "Three of a Kind." 11:20 a. m., 2:26, 5:32, 8:38.

SOUTH STATION THEATER — "Little Stranger," "Breezy Rhythm," "Odd Occupations," "Sun Chasers," "Easy to Remember," "White Hope," other shorts and latest newsreels.

COOLIDGE CORNER—Irvin S. Cobb in "Everybody's Old Man." 1:50, 5:10, 8:30. "Message to Garcia," with John Boles and Barbara Stanwyck. 3:20, 6:40, 10. Also "March of Time." 4:50, 8:10.

UNIVERSITY—William Powell and Jean Arthur in "The Ex-Mrs. Bradford." 3:10, 6:35, 9:40. Also "A Message to Garcia," with Barbara Stanwyck and John Boles. 1:35, 4:50, 8:05.

MODERN—Edward G Robinson in "Bullets or Ballots." 10:40 a. m., 1:29, 4:17, 7:05, 9:53. Also "The Princess Comes Across," with Carole Lombard and Fred MacMurray. 9:20 a. m., 12:08, 2:56, 5:44, 8:32.

Radio Programs
On Page 10

FINE ARTS—"Cloistered," depicting life in a French convent. Directed by Robert Alexander. (English titles.) 1:10, 3, 4:50, 6:40, 8:25, 10:10. Mickey Mouse in technicolor, "Mickey's Band Concert." "Treasurer's Reports," and other shorts.

Music

SANDERS THEATER (Memorial Hall, Cambridge)—Concert by the Commonwealth Symphony Orchestra, Ernst Hoffmann, conducter. 8:15.

Other Events

NEW ENGLAND INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS—Lecture on "The Spiritual Equivalent of War," by Hornell Hart. Alumnae Hall, Wellesley College, 8:15. Open to the public.

BOSTON PUBLIC SCHOOL COMMENCEMENTS—Public Latin School, school auditorium. 8. Girl's High School, Tremont Temple. 8. Roxbury Memorial High School for Boys, school auditorium. 8. South Boston High School, Jordan Hall. 8.

Tomorrow

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS—"French Paintings" guidance tour by Miss Maginnis. 11 a. m.

NATIONAL LEAGUE FIELD—Baseball game Boston Bees vs. Pittsburgh Pirates. 3.

ZONTA INTERNATIONAL — Annual Convention. New Ocean House, Swampscott.

BOSTON PUBLIC SCHOOL COMMENCEMENTS—Brighton High School, Egyptian Theater. 9 a. m. Dorchester High School for Boys, school auditorium. 10 a. m. Charlestown High School for Boys, school auditorium. 11 a. m. East Boston High School, school auditorium. 2. Hyde Park High School, school auditorium. 9:30 a. m. Jamaica Plain High School, Jamaica Theater. 9:30 a. m.

Legislature Adjourns in Coup Staged by House Republicans

(Continued from Page 9)

and approval of two bridge bills and the approval of a $10,000 appropriation for the special commission to conduct an investigation of the tax structure and possible governmental economies.

To reporters following the private conference, the Speaker said:

Items Left Out

"I was asked to come out of my room and there I met James Ronan and Carl Raymond, the budget commissioner. I was told that through some error or oversight several items had been left out of the supplementary appropriation bill. One was the item of $10,000 to carry on the investigations of the taxation and public expenditures commission. Two others were the appropriations for four major bridges and the county bridges. One of these bridge bills calls for an appropriation of $162,500 and the other calls for $137,500.

"We had already transferred to the general fund $3,600,000 from the highway fund and this transfer left only $80,000 with which to build these bridges. If more were needed, it would have to come out of next year's highway fund receipts. For this reason, the only thing that could happen would be a new supplementary budget.

Shown New Figures

"I was shown some new figures amounting to $230,000 which represented all the items which had been stricken out by the Ways and Means Committee on its hearings on the original budget recommendations. These figures were in addition to those I have already mentioned for the bridges and the public expenditures and taxation investigation.

"When I stated that these figures were large it was suggested that these items could be traded. I was told (by Mr. Ronan) that they were interested particularly in the items for the executive department and the income tax division. I told Mr. Ronan that it would require a two-thirds vote to get these increases and I did not believe two thirds of the House would vote for them and that it would be better to adjourn and go home. Mr. Ronan told me to wait a minute and left the House. He came back and said that they had insisted that these items should be included.

"It became perfectly obvious that we had been tricked by someone intentionally or otherwise. In the 15 years that I have been in this Legislature this was the first time that bills approved on the last day were not included in the supplementary budget. In my experience the supplementary appropriation bill was always the second last measure to be approved, the final one being the state tax. This was not so this year.

"How these items were left out and the reason they were left out will have to be investigated. It became obvious that the money for the bridges and the investigation was apparently left out because they were not wanted.

Called for Hearing

"After consulting with Representatives Cahill, Herter and Bigelow it became perfectly obvious that only after an extended public hearing could we get the matter before the House. We had taken up all our business except one bill and we believed that the best thing to do was to adjourn until Monday when there would be no danger of getting into fist fights or other unseemly conduct.

"It is the only time in my experience in this Legislature that an attempt was made to deceive the Legislature in the closing hours of the session when all members are weary, I don't know who is to blame but I do know we will fight these items with all the vigor we possess if they attempt to obtain them from us in the way they have tried."

The Speaker expressed regret that he was forced to railroad the adjournment.

Assistant Attorney General James J. Ronan, who was named by Speaker Saltonstall as offering to "trade" on items in the supplementary budget, had not arrived at his office at noon and was not expected before late afternoon.

Not Only Cause

The trading proposal was not the only cause of Republican wrath as dawn arrived. The leaders were considerably irked by the fact that the Governor failed to submit speedily his special messages. Between 1 and 5:30 a. m. the Legislature was practically unoccupied. Had the Governor submitted his revenue and additional supplementary budget proposals through, they would have been acted upon undoubtedly, particularly if Mr. Ronan had not talked "trade" to Mr. Saltonstall.

The railroaded House adjournment kept Democratic legislators in huddle until well after 7 a. m., although most of them were exhausted by the 19-hour session. From one came the declaration that the adjournment order was illegal inasmuch as the Legislature under the Constitution, may not adjourn for more than two days. Despite the fact that June 24 ran into June 25, the entire 19-hour period is considered one legislative day. But on the other hand, most legislators do not consider Saturday a legislative day.

Speaker Criticized

Frequent Democratic comment had Representative Saltonstall's election popularity suffering from the adjournment maneuver. Many legislators said in that one move the Speaker destroyed the reputation for sportsmanship he had built up during the last eight years as Speaker of the House.

The adjournment followed several Republican defeats on appropriation bills and proposals to transfer various special funds to the general state fund to help reduce the state tax. By the transfers, which amount to $7,600,000, and his taxation program, the Governor expects to obtain a low state tax, possibly the lowest in history. But in doing so he is clearing the state treasury of all spare and residue cash.

Transfers Made

The legislation passed during the all-night session included transfer of $3,214,000 from the old-age assistance fund to the general state fund, transfer of $3,650,000 from the highway fund to the general fund and transfer of $800,000 from special funds to the same general fund.

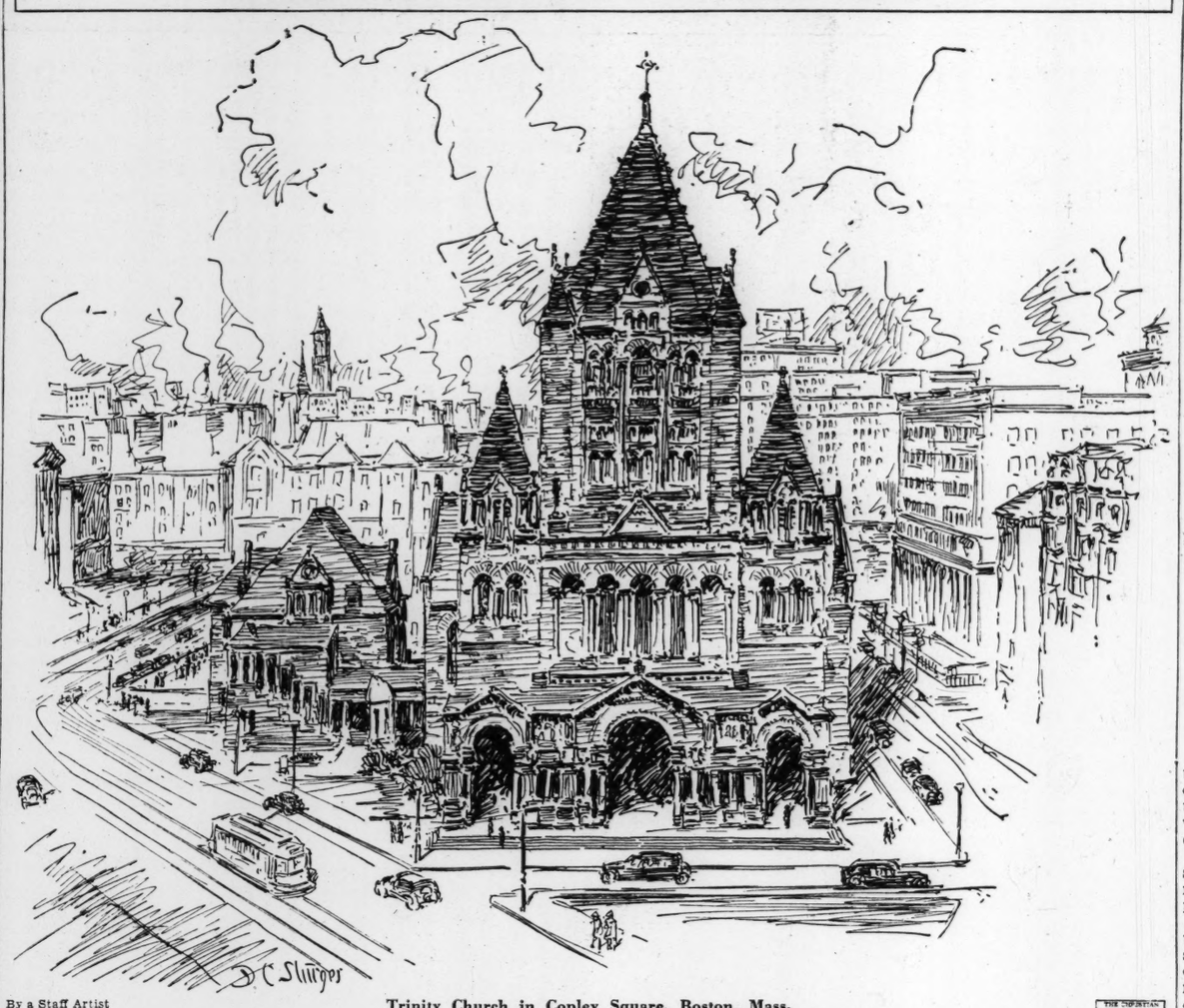
The Governor's legislation revising the mandatory minimum wage law to eliminate the unconstitutional features in it was rushed through both branches of the Legislature. Governor Curley declared the bill meets the challenge of constitutionality because it bases the minimum wage practice upon the theory of protection of public health and carrying out of a public policy.

Four Major Bridges

With minor amendments, the Legislature passed legislation providing for the construction of four major bridges, three over the Connecticut at Sunderland, Northampton and Turner's Falls, and one over the Merrimack at Lowell, and for the repair of 131 small bridges damaged in the March floods.

The legislation reducing from 70 to 65 years the eligibility age of recipients of old-age assistance was approved after a clause requiring that children, so far as possible, support their parents. The minimum payments under this law, if approved by the Federal Government, will be $30 a month for single persons and $50 a month for married persons. If approved federally, the State will receive up to $15 a month for each case from Washington as a direct grant.

It Brought a New Note to American Church Architecture



By a Staff Artist

Trinity Church in Copley Square, Boston, Mass.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A New England Album—VIII

The city of Boston has had three Trinity Churches. The cornerstone of the first of these was laid April 15, 1734, by the Rev. Roger Price, minister of King's Chapel, as Commissary of the Bishop of London. This edifice was replaced in 1829 by the so-called "Old" Trinity Church.

It was here, on Sunday, Oct. 31, 1869, that Phillips Brooks, described by Oliver Wendell Holmes as "the ideal minister of the American gospel," began his Boston ministry. Phillips Brooks was but 33 when he came to Boston from Philadelphia, yet the young pastor was soon drawing such throngs to the church on Summer Street that the sexton conceived the plan of separating young couples attending the services, in an effort to diminish the record crowds. "A fiendish plan," it was called by the Rev. Mr. Brooks, whose popularity with the young became legendary.

"Old" Trinity was destroyed by fire in 1872. To replace "the great gloomy old thing," as the preacher lovingly called it, the parish decided to erect a fine large church in Copley Square. "We have chosen Richardson, of New York, for our church architect—the best of all competitors by all means. He will give us something strong and good."

Writes Mary Caroline Crawford in her book "The Romance of Old New England Churches":

"His (Brooks') desire to combine with whatever should have a place in a Protestant church all that was of human and enduring significance in the earlier methods of Christian architecture resulted in the imposing structure that marks the highest attainment of American church architecture. . . . Decorated by artists, as distinguished from artisans, the church was indeed a noble whole when, Feb. 9, 1877, it was consecrated by the Bishop of the Diocese."

The designer of Trnity, H. H. Richardson, has been called "one of the few true geniuses of American architecture." To the Romanesque architecture of southern France which inspired him, Richardson brought his own originality and a meticulous care with detail. In the great Trinity Church now dominating one of Boston's most characteristic "squares," Richardson not only filled Brooks' dearest hopes for something "strong and big," but he produced what is generally considered his masterpiece to stand as a symbol of a great preaching tradition.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Featured Programs in Blackface)

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	**Radio Guild drama: "What**	Madge Marley, songs; Carl	Bees-Chicago game	Recordings and reports
5:15	**Happened to Jones"**	Landt; orchestra	Donald Van Wart, pianist	Recordings and reports
5:30	"The Singing Lady": sketch.	**"Answer Me This"**	Clyde Barrie; orchestra	Recordings and reports
5:45	Little Orphan Annie: sketch.	"Checkerboard": variety	Dick Tracy: detective sketch	Don Di-Bona's Orchestra
6:00	News; Journal; talk	News; Jack Ingersoll	Yankee News Service	Benay Venuta, songs
6:15	Captain Tim's Story	Gene Beecher's Orchestra	"News of Youth"	Bachelors Quartet: pianists
6:30	News; music; sport briefs	Music; soloist; records	Sport reports	Rendezvous: interview
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news	Jay Wesley's sport review	"Renfrew of the Mounted"	Sport reports; music
7:00	"Easy Aces": comedy sketch.	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Frank Parker; Bob Hope;	Yankee News Service
7:15	Tony Russell, songs	Voice of Experience	quartet: Red Nichols's Orch.	"Irish Echoes": soloists and
7:30	"Lum and Abner": sketch	Soloist; popular orchestra	Kate Smith; orchestra	instrumentalists
7:45	Jack Randolph's Orchestra	Revue: popular recording	**Boake Carter, news comment.**	Dramatic sketch
8:00	**Democratic National Con-**	**Rudy Vallee's Orchestra;**	Rubinoff's Orch.; soloist	Red Norvo's Orchestra
8:15	**vention proceedings**	**Bert Lahr; Midge Williams**	Sport commentator	Jerrry Johnson's Orchestra
8:30	**Democratic National Con-**	**Democratic National Conven-**	**Democratic National Conven-**	**Lewisohn Stadium Concert:**
8:45	**vention proceedings**	**tion proceedings**	**tion proceedings**	**Jose Iturbi, conductor**
9:00	Death Valley Days: western	**Lanny Ross Presents Show**	Caravan; Walter O'Keefe,	Yankee News Service
9:15	dramatic sketch; soloist	**Boat; Captain Henry; solo-**	Casa Loma Orch.; soloist	**Democratic National Conven-**
9:30	**Goldman Band Concert: Ed-**	**ists; Westerners; blackface**	**Democratic National Conven-**	**tion proceedings, from**
9:45	**win Franko Goldman, con.**	**skits; orchestra**	**tion proceedings**	**Philadelphia**
10:00	Roy Shields and his orches-	**Music Hall: Bing Crosby;**	**Democratic National Conven-**	**Democratic National Conven-**
10:15	tra; soloists	**Bert Wheeler; Tuscha**	**tion proceedings**	**tion proceedings**
10:30	"Nickelodeon": comedy;	**Seidel; Jean Arthur; Bob**	**Dramatizations of the news**	**Democratic National Conven-**
10:45	songs; melodrama	**Burns; orchestra**	**Democratic convention**	**tion proceedings**
11:00	Reports; news; George	Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news	Yankee News Service	Jerry Johnson's Orchestra
11:15	Harris's Orchestra	Sport Review: Musical Turns	Hal Kemp's Orchestra	Mal Hallett's Orchestra
11:30	Charles Dornberger's Orch.	Fletcher Henderson's Orch.	Vincent Lopez's Orchestra	Local dance music
11:45	**Talk, Walter Lippmann**	**Talk, Walter Lippmann**	Vincent Lopez's Orchestra	Local dance music

Tomorrow's Features

(Originating Networks and Key Stations in Parentheses)

Up to Luncheon

9:00 WBZ (WJZ—National). Democratic Women's Breakfast Conference.
9:00 WAAB (WABC—Columbia). "Dear Columbia"; Ian mail drama.
11:30 WBZ (WJZ—National). High School Town Meeting of the Air.
12:00 WORL (920kc). "The Monitor Views the News."
12:30 WBZ. "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.

After Luncheon

1:00 WBZ (WJZ — National), WNAC (WABC—Columbia), WEEI (WEAF —National), Democratic National Convention proceedings.
2:00 WBZ (WJZ — National), National Farm and Home Hour; conservation program.
3:00 WNAC, Boston Bees-Pittsburgh baseball game, Fred Hoey, reporter.
3:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), British open golf tournament, relayed from England.
5:00 WBZ. "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.
6:00 WORL (920kc). "The Monitor Views the News."

Dinner and After

8:00 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Walter Woolf King; male chorus; Freddie Rich's Orchestra.
8:00 WEEI (WEAF — National), Jessica Dragonette, soprano; male quartet; Rosario Bourdon's Orchestra.
8:15 WBZ (WJZ — National), "Moorish Tales," based on Washington Irving stories; read by George Gaul; musical background.
8:30 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), "Broadway Varieties"; Oscar Shaw; Elizabeth Lennox; Carmela Ponselle; orchestra.

'The Monitor Views the News'

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:30	WBZ	990kc
5:00	WBZ	990kc
6:00	WORL	920kc

Shortwave

12:30	W1XK	9.57mc
5:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

8:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), WEEI (WEAF —National), Democratic National Convention.
9:00 WEEI (WEAF — National), "Waltz Time"; vocal soloists; popular orchestra.
9:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Fred Waring's Pennsylvanians; soloists; choruses.
9:00 WNAC (WABC—Columbia); "Hollywood Hotel"; sketch with screen stars; Jean Dickenson; orchestra.
9:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Clara, Lu and Em"; comedy sketch; Ted Fiorito's Orchestra.

Late Evening

10:00 WEEI (WEAF—National), Richard Himber's Orchestra; soloist.
10:00 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Andre Kostelanetz's Orchestra; soloists.
10:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Miniature Theater"; one-act play.
10:30 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Dramatizations of the news.
10:30 WEEI (WEAF — National), Marion Talley, soprano; Josef Koestner's Orchestra.
10:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), Vivian Della Chiesa, soprano; concert or.
11:45 WBZ (WJZ — National), Talk by Walter Lippmann, political analyst.

Two Robbers Shot In Lawrence Holdup

LAWRENCE, Mass., June 25 (AP)—Police reported the driver of a bank car and two robbers were wounded in an attempted holdup of the car at the Central Railroad Station today.

They reported Police Inspector Timothy J. O'Brien, formerly city marshal, guarding the car, shot and wounded two of three holdup men. The third, they said, escaped in an automobile.

League of Girls' Clubs To Hold Art Exhibition

To celebrate the opening of its thirtieth weekly summer season, Rockport Lodge, the vacation house of the Massachusetts League of Girls' Clubs, is to hold an exhibition of paintings, etchings and drawings by well-known Rockport and Cape Ann artists, from June 28 to July 5, inclusive, in its barn at 60 South Street, Rockport, Mass.

Sunday, June 28, is "Guest Day," and a cordial invitation is extended to all those who would enjoy an afternoon's ride around Cape Ann, to follow Route 127 to Gloucester, then Thatcher Road past Loblolly Cove and Whale Cove with the twin lights of Thatcher's Island to the east, to South Street and Country Club Road, Rockport. Stop here and visit the "Barn Gallery" where the paintings will be shown.

Legal Securities Profits Recounted

(Continued from Page 9)

of losses and salaries were deducted from the total intake to achieve the $38,000 figure.

Chief subtractions were salaries, which accounted for $92,250. These included $30,000 paid during 1932 and 1933 to Edward J. Supple, alleged one-time president of the Legal Securities Corporation. Other deductions were a $3000 legal fee in 1933; a loss on a margin account with Wrenn Brothers & Co of $21,000 in 1932, and a loss of $11,600 on a sale of Cities Service Co. stock in 1930.

Mr. Seamans explained to the court that the Legal Securities Corporation bought 400 shares of this stock at 44 ($17,600) from Mr. Supple in December and sold the same shares to Quinn Brothers (J. Edward Quinn is one of the defendants) at 15, a loss of $11,600.

Under cross-examination by Mr. Mahony, Mr. Seamans testified that he had been receiving between $35 and $50 a day from the city for his services during the past six months.

The defense counsel said that his case will take about three days and that he will put Mr. Dolan back on the stand.

Allowing for a recess after both sides have concluded their evidence and two days for arguments, it was expected that the suit would be concluded by the second week in July.

Fish Sellers Go Fishing To Learn All About Fish

While school closed today for thousands of Boston children, it opened for 60 district managers of the General Sea Foods Corporation, who came from all sections of the country to attend the "classes."

To learn more of the product they sell, the group is in Boston studying methods of handling, marketing, packing and shipping fish.

Embarking today on the steam trawler Princeton, the group put to sea, where, 75 miles off the coast, the otter-trawl will be set and hauls made during the day, exactly as it is done on the fishing grounds.

State College Booklets Give Dressmaking Tips

Four new booklets issued by Massachusetts State College are proving helpful to seamstresses. Containing complete information on the more-advanced stages of making or remodeling a dress; they tell how to make button holes, pockets and arrowheads, pleats and hems and neckline and edge finishes.

Fully illustrated with wash drawings to insure against mistakes, the leaflets may be obtained free by writing to the college at Amherst, Mass.

Lone Woman Seeks To Win Senate Seat In New Hampshire

CONCORD, N. H., June 25 (AP)—New Hampshire's 1936 primary election has one woman entered against a man for a seat in the State Senate, a goal only one woman has reached, although six have been candidates.

This year's contestant is Mrs. George F. Morris of Lancaster, wife of a federal court judge. She has served three terms in the House. Her opponent for the Republican senatorial nomination is Charles L. Pratt of Whitefield.

The first and only woman senator was Mrs. E. Maude Ferguson of Bristol, who was elected in 1930 from the fifth senatorial district.

Vassar Head Asks Harvard to Open Courses to Women

NEW YORK, June 25 (AP)—Dr. Henry Noble MacCracken, president of Vassar College, said today that Harvard University should open its facilities for advanced study to women.

In a letter to the editor of the New York Times in connection with the approaching Harvard Tercentenary, he said:

"It would seem most fitting that this great celebration should be accompanied by a definite step forward in the administrative policy of Harvard.

"Some of us who have enjoyed the facilities of its libraries and laboratories believe that the opening to women of its opportunities for advanced study would be the greatest single step which the Harvard administration could take."

Dr. MacCracken said that "the present anomalous situation by which some departments extend to women equal facilities, while other departments do not, should be ended."

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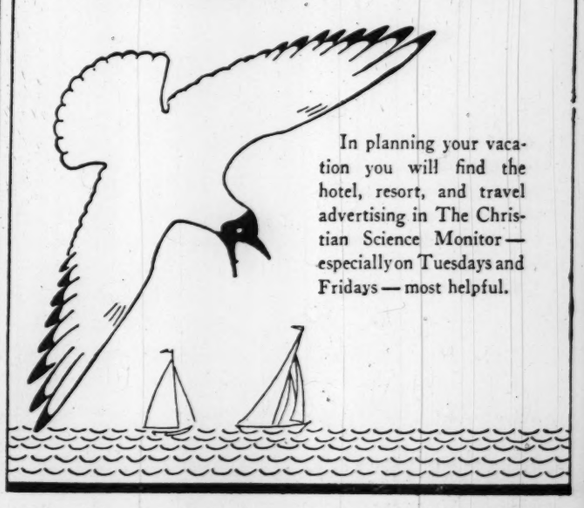
In planning your vacation you will find the hotel, resort, and travel advertising in The Christian Science Monitor—especially on Tuesdays and Fridays—most helpful.

Pilot Takes Any Ship and Weather in His Turn

Group of 22 accredited captains wait call day and night to steer incoming vessels to Boston harbor, and to start outgoing ones on voyage home, or to next port of call.

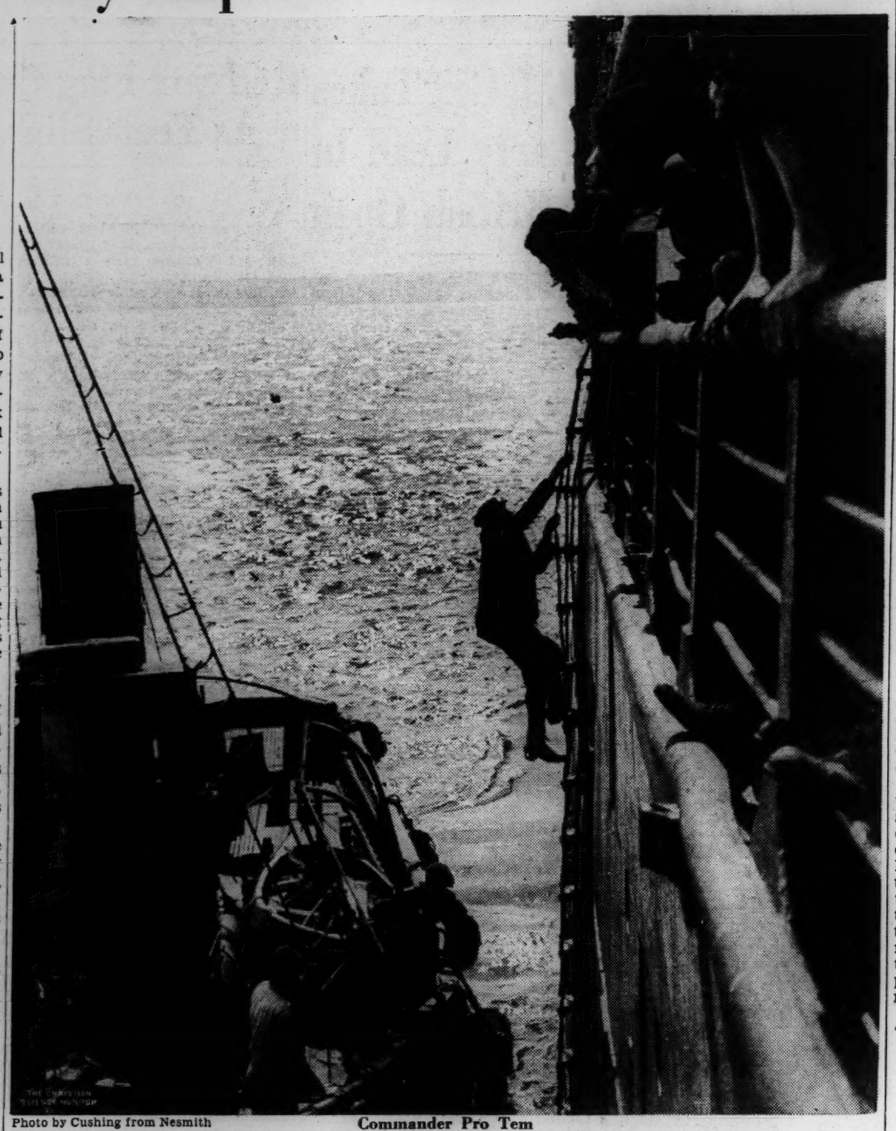

Photo by Cushing from Nesmith

Commander Pro Tem
A Few, Though at Times Precarious, Steps Separate Pilot-Tug From Liner

A quick jump from a tossing yawl to catch the wind-lashed ladder of a liner and then a steep and dangerous ascent is just part of the everyday work of 22 veteran skippers of the Boston Pilots' Association, who are on duty in all weather every hour of the year in Massachusetts Bay. Simply a day's task for men who represent about all that is left of the romance and adventure of sailing days.

Man-made navigation devices have made tremendous strides from the clipper ship to the latest Queen Mary, but the work of the Boston pilot has changed little in 100 years.

This summer season is long and monotonous, with little danger except from sudden storms and the possibility of being rammed in fog by a passing vessel. But as soon as the autumn gales come down the coast, the real exploits begin.

Adventure

Rowing in a wintry sea for a half mile and climbing aboard in iced boots and mittens is quite a different story. It is then that the pilot's auxiliary schooners—the Northern Light and the Pilot—become as drifting icebergs.

The two 126-foot schooners take weekly turns of lying 14 miles off shore. While one stands the sea watch, the other is refitting in port. On their decks are lashed yawls 18 feet long, in which the pilot is rowed to the lee side of the liner he is to board. Perfect gauging in rolling seas, a quick leap for the Jacobs ladder, and the pilot is on board. He leaves outgoing ships in the reverse manner.

Notification by Radio

The only change in the pilot service has been brought by the formation of the Boston association and the advent of radio. Now all men take their turns and split the profits. But 60 years ago there was real rivalry. Each pilot worked independently, and no radio message told him when a liner was due. Foreign arrivals were judged by the time they left Europe, and the pilots often sailed 400 miles to sea. Each waited for the first sign of smoke on the horizon and then a mad race to reach her side began. The most daring skipper usually got the job.

"It's the sticker who makes good in this game," according to Capt. Nathaniel Abbott, who has been on the job for 33 years.

"What do I mind most?" he mused. "Well, for real danger, boarding a tanker or oiler is about as tough as it comes. In heavy weather, they are all awash, with seas breaking completely over them. A big sea is liable to strike, leap the tanker and fill the pilot yawl on the lee side."

Awaiting Promotion

Each of the pilot schooners has a crew of four apprentices and a cook. Some of the apprentices serve a decade before a vacancy in the pilot ranks wins them promotion. Even the cooks seem to stick on the job. Tom Balcolm has been cook on the Pilot for 19 years; and, believe it or not, he likes newspaper men. He knows quite a lot of them, too, for he cooked for 110 of them on the cable ship Tyrian, which the Canadian Government furnished the press to meet Admiral Peary off Labrador on his return from the north pole.

The shore quarters of the association are on Long Wharf, where the pilots keep vigil between trips in and out of the harbor. Here are housed the treasures and commendation documents received from the Government since the War of 1812.

Holding Rank

Hardy sailors, these pilots. They never boast their exploits, they just go down the harbor and wait their turn.

The present roster of captains is: N. W. Abbott, B. H. Eddy, C. A. Martin, F. C. Gevalt, G. W. Poor, H W. Folger, W. B. Merritt, R. Y. Woodbury, W. H. Lewis, D. F. Bentham, S. R. Balcom, F. L. Bailey, S J. Treat, R. A. Roach, H. R. Frye, E D. Child, F. W. Harriman, F. D. Rogers, D. H. Weaver, I. C. Bailey, G. R. Lauriat and L. W. McMillan.

Snow Forecast For the 'Ad' Men

Snow scheduled in Boston on June 30! Lest anyone start looking at the calendar to see whether he has gotten his dates mixed we should inform you that this will be a made-to-order snowstorm.

The First National Stores chain is going to hold a "sugaring off" party for women members of the partyt coming to Boston for the Advertising Federation of America convention which will be in session on June 30.

Over at the warehouses in Somerville the chain-store group has held seven barrels of snow in cold storage ever since January when they were taken from a drift in Essex Junction, Vt. Later the chain secured two drums of maple sirup produced by the Vermont Maple Co-operatives, Inc. These ingredients will become the piece de resistance at the party to the women of the convention which is being held over at the warehouses in Somerville.

"Sugaring off" parties are a custom of the old days and occur in the last process of converting maple sirup into sugar. They are organized as a "safety valve" to have a little fun after the arduous labor of toting sap from the trees to the saphouse.

After a sufficient quantity of maple sirup has been made, the remainder of the sap is placed in large pans to boil off into sugar. At the appropriate stage, when the sirup is the consistency of hardening fudge, the celebrants gather spoonfuls of it and throw it onto the snow, which hardens the sirup into "frogs," which are eaten immediately.

Host to the ladies will be Miss Imogene Wolcott, head of the homemakers service department of First National Stores. The women guests will be welcomed by A. H. Packard, president of the Vermont State Farm Bureau. Speakers will include an address by Ellen A. Riley, housekeeper for the Coolidge family at the White House, and another address on women's apparel. Women members of the Advertising Federation will serve, and Marshall Duane, advertising manager of the First National Stores, will be general factotum of the celebration.

Rubber Strike Settlement Urged

While 150 pickets working in four-hour shifts walked back and forth today before the Cambridge plant of the Boston Woven Hose & Rubber Company on Portland Street, representatives of the company and of the workers and the United Rubber Workers of America were in session with the State Board of Arbitration and Conciliation to ascertain if some common ground could be found for ending this first labor disruption at the plant in 50 years.

The factory closed at noon yesterday, after 300 employees walked out on refusal to meet their demands for a closed shop, one week's vacation with pay and wage adjustments. One contention of the workers is that too great a percentage of profit on their labor goes to unnecessary administrative costs. They ask for the adoption of the "Bedaux system" which has been described as "a dignified piece work system."

Meanwhile, a labor "dispute" on the broad greens of the Concord Country Club was reported at an end by club officials. Charging that "The Concord Aristocrats Robbed Us of a Dime," 22 boys had picketed the club entrance yesterday. Source of trouble was the decision to divide caddies into classes A and B—those in the former receive 75 cents for 18 holes, in the latter 10 cents less.

Club officials explained this morning that some of the boys, who had gone on strike because they had been put in the B rating, will be allowed to return and may have the chance of being class A caddies within a week.

Curley Leaves For Convention

Governor Curley left Boston by train at noon today for Philadelphia and the Democratic National Convention to "give my best wishes to my friends from Puerto Rico."

As the official party whirled through the lobby of the station, only a minute before the express pulled out, the Governor paused long enough to admit that he does not view Massachusetts Republicans with the same warm regard that he holds for Puerto Ricans in view of the sudden adjournment of the Legislature just before prorogation, at 5:29 this morning.

"The Speaker declared the meeting was adjourned," said the Governor, "even while 100 Democrats demanded a rising vote or a roll call on the motion. . . . The most unprecedented and high-handed procedure in the history of the Commonwealth. . . . The rich boy (referring to Speaker Saltonstall) having run home with the bat and ball, the Democrats had nothing to play with and had to go home peacefully."

As he bundled his party and even the conductor aboard the Pullman as the express pulled out, the Governor called back "I don't anticipate any change in the Vice-Presidential nomination this year. I seconded Mr. Garner's nomination in 1932. I would be the last to change my stand."

With the Governor were: Secretary "Eddie" Hoy, Adj. Gen. William I. Rose of the National Guard, Senators William E. McCarthy of Lowell and Joseph A. Langone of South Boston, and the Governor's son, Leo Curley.

In the entourage to see the Governor off was Edward L. Dolan, former city treasurer under Mayor Curley.

'Velvet' Paper New Production

Richard M. Payson of Brockton imagined a velvet gown made from paper. Today that imagination is now a reality. Machinery designed by Mr. Payson is turning out tons of a new material made of long silky rayon fibers applied to a base of paper which varies in thickness from the most fragile tissues to the thickest cardboard.

Cloth, celluloid and imitation leathers are also used as a base upon which the rayon fibers are applied.

The greatest demand for this new product has come from jewelry manufacturers, who use the velvet board as a mounting for jewelry.

Box covers, book covers, auto trimmings, shoe and women's wear catalogues, display items, studio drapes, etc., are also made from this velvet material.

Editors Ask Knox To Speak Sunday; Begin Maine Tour

POLAND SPRINGS, Maine, June 25 (AP)—Members of the National Editorial Association, the business of their annual convention over, were off today on a 1000-mile tour of Maine's tourist attractions.

Their first stop was scheduled for the state capital, Augusta, where Mrs. Louis J. Brann was expected to entertain them at the Blaine Mansion in the absence of Governor Brann, now attending the Democratic National Convention.

A small group of editors planned to go to Manchester, N. H., to ask Col. Frank Knox, Republican vice-presidential nominee, to speak to "interested members" at Portland, Maine, Sunday. The tour of Maine will include the big woods, lakes and streams, Bar Harbor, and beach resorts.

Clayton Rand, publisher of the Gulfport, Miss., Guide, stepped from the vice-presidency to the presidency at yesterday's final business session, succeeding Robert H. Pritchard, Weston, W. Va.

Will W. Loomis, publisher of the La Grange, Ill., Citizen, became vice-president and Walter H. Grim, Salem, Ind., treasurer. Directors named were Roy A. Brown, Sanger, Calif.; W. H. Conrad, Medford, Wis.; R. B. Howard, London, Ohio; Howard W. Palmer, Greenwich, Conn., and R. C. Stitser, Winnemucca, Nev. Mr. Pritchard and Allan E. McGowan, Minneapolis, Minn., were elected directors ex-officio.

Resolutions were adopted asking the association: To resist "aggressively" all attempts to extend government control, federal or state, over advertising; to demand legislation making "all media amenable to restraint of existing lottery statutes, so that an unjust discrimination . . . be remedied"; to remove the Federal Government from "the role of a competitor in printing return addresses on stamped envelopes provided by the Post Office Department."

What's Going On In the Arts

Doll and Richards

AN EXHIBITION of aquarelles has been added to the miscellany of oils now on view at Doll and Richards. Painters customarily seen in solo display at the gallery contribute. The collection consists of scenes of seaside and country, boating, autumn foliage and still life.

Viewed as a whole, these water colors reveal how well in hand the average painter has this medium. Painters generally employ aquarelle sparingly, spreading a broad, transparent wash wherever they can, and touching in small details where they are necessary.

At Doll and Richards we may see a nicely balanced portrayal of "The Rialto, Venice," by Ruel Crompton Tuttle. Drawing must supplement such a depiction, accurate in architectural details. Mr. Tuttle combines the offices of line and wash harmoniously. Eliot O'Hara demonstrates how the painter can make a picture with a minimum of means; a mountain, a low hanging cloud, a valley are shaped in large, characterizing aspect. Mr. O'Hara has the approach of the poster-maker, who is dominated by certain technical considerations of color reproduction of his picture, and of its clarity of design when apprehended at a distance. Brenton H. Dickson produces some of the most agreeable of the aquarelles, depicting "Laurentian Hillside" and a "Barn in Sterling." Vladimir Pavlosky, who maintains the Sargent tradition in aquarelle, shows some of his fisherman subjects. They are clear portrayals, made to look more realistic by the use of shadows and lights.

Other contributors are William Jewell, Nellie Littlehale Murphy and Sears Gallagher. D. A.

New Motion Pictures

A PAIR of very tenuous photoplays constitutes the bill at the RKO-Boston this week. "Human Cargo" is a preposterous melodrama, presenting Brian Donlevy once more in the role of a super-reporter who tracks down the criminals, bullies the district attorney and wins the society girl (Claire Trevor). Alan Dinehart plays Hollywood's idea of a city editor in an unimaginable newspaper office. As usual, the best acting is done in a minor role, this time by Ralf Harolde.

The other film is "Three of a Kind," a farce detailing the adventures of a confidence man (Berton Churchill), a shady real estate promoter (Bradley Page) and a laundry delivery man (Chick Chandler), trying to bluff one another. Evalyn Knapp provides the romantic interest. Richard Carle is amusing in a small part—and that's about all.

Homer and La Farge Art Exhibited at Museum

Works of Winslow Homer and John La Farge go on exhibition today in the special galleries of the Museum of Fine Arts. The water colors, prints and drawings of these contemporaries of the last century, which will be on view until Aug. 2, recall the important contributions to American art which they made at a time when foreign paintings were being imported on a wholesale scale, regardless of merit. Homer was born in Boston in 1836.

Child Welfare Starts Program Of Legion in Maine

LEWISTON, Maine, June 25 (AP)—American Legionnaires of Maine, and their auxiliary, took over this mill city today for their eighteenth annual convention.

Registrations neared the 1000 mark this morning, although the first item on the convention agenda was not scheduled until tonight.

Beginning with a child welfare meeting and a dance at the Lewiston post's headquarters, the program was to run through Sunday.

Mrs. Melvin Mucklestone, Chicago, national auxiliary president, and John Thomas Taylor, the Legion's legislative chief, were expected here to represent the national organizations. General business sessions of both the Legion and auxiliary were to begin tomorrow.

South Shore Players Open Season July 6

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COHASSET, Mass.—The South Shore Players will open their 1936 season on July 6, with Tonio Selwart and Helen Mencken in "Laughing Woman," at the Town Hall auditorium, here. The productions, as usual, will be under the direction of Alexander Dean of the Yale Drama School. The regular company will be augmented each week by "name" players.

Plays for the remainder of the season will be as follows: "Russet Mantle," with Dorothy Gish, July 6; "Personal Appearance," with Dorothy MacKail, July 20; "Fly Away Home," with Donald Brian, July 27; "The Taming of the Shrew," with Peggy Wood and Rollo Peters, Aug. 3; "Libel," with Rosamond Pinchot and Albert Van Decker, Aug. 10; "The Circle," with Leona Roberts and Walter Beck, Aug. 17. The presentation for Aug. 24 will be announced later.

Spiritual Growth Held Needed To Keep Pace With Inventions

(Continued from Page 9)

have failed under these new conditions to secure social justice and "the maintenance of that first essential of real democracy—opportunity to work, to save and to improve one's station in life. The New Deal and other more radical experiments in government and social control, like the swing to dictatorships, are all closely integrated with these basic problems of contemporary civilization."

Answering questions following the conclusion of his lecture, Professor Lingelbach pointed out that modern dictatorships are very different from earlier autocracies, in that they are based in almost every case on a plebiscite of the people governed—and this popular support is maintained by full use of the facilities of propaganda, once power has been obtained. Continued dictatorship depends today on continued favorable public opinion—itself depending on a continued barrage of propaganda, at the public expense.

Could It Happen Here?

In reply to the question: "Would it not be easier to establish a dictatorship in the United States than in any other country, because of the high degree of literacy and the consequent greater susceptibility to propaganda?" Professor Lingelbach replied that in his opinion literacy should result in more intelligent consideration of all issues presented—and that in actual fact in this country, rival propagandists counteract each other's efforts.

This morning Miss Jeannette Rankin led another discussion on "Individual and Group Action." She outlined means of drawing the attention of congressmen to the growing pressure of public opinion favoring peace measures.

Prof. Earle M. Winslow continued with his course on "Economic Aspects of International Problems," and Professor Lingelbach proceeded with the consideration of "Democracy, Dictatorship, and World Co-operation."

Peace Aims Outlined

This afternoon the Rev. J. Lester Hankins, director of the Wesley Foundation at Harvard, pastor of the Epworth Methodist Church in Cambridge, and now serving as one of the national secretaries of the Emergency Peace Campaign, outlined the work of that organization.

He described the plan of the Emergency Peace Volunteers, who are being trained at three of the other Institutes of International Relations, for work in the field this summer, and of the Junior and Senior Work Camps in different parts of the country. These activities are under the Youth Section of the campaign. He also sketched the plans for series of meetings and demonstrations preceding Armistice Day this fall and the opening of Congress in 1937, and touched briefly on other activities included in the two-year plan.

Lectures Open to Public

The lecture in Alumnae Hall at 8:15 tonight will be given by Hornell Hart, professor of sociology at the Hartford Seminary Foundation. His subject will be "The Spiritual Equivalent of War." Like all evening lectures of the institute, this is open to the public.

Tomorrow night Clark M. Eichelberger, national director of the League of Nations Association, will lecture on "World Community or Anarchy."

Baldwin Reorganization

NEW YORK (AP)—Baldwin Locomotive Works reports holders of 65.7 per cent of the total first mortgage bonds have assented to the proposed plan of reorganization. From other groups of security holders assents have come from 68½ per cent of consolidated mortgage bonds; 54.2 per cent of preferred stock and 34.2 per cent of common stock.

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Wimbledon Defender Trounces Van Ryn—Sarazen Scores a 73—Olympic Trials

Perry, English Ace, Defeats American, 3–0

WIMBLEDON, Eng., June 25 (AP)—Fred Perry of England, bidding for his third successive all-England singles title, trounced John W. Van Ryn of Philadelphia, 6—3, 6—2, 6—0, in the third round today.

A crowd of 17,000 watched in silence as the American Davis Cup player, after a brilliant opening spurt, accepted defeat under the masterful stroking of the sparkling Briton.

Van Ryn was listless, almost to the point of not trying, and repeatedly stood stock still and watched Perry's net burners find unprotected spots in opposite corners.

Several times Van Ryn turned to the ball boy and motioned for new ammunition while serving even before Perry's shot landed.

Early Fire Dies Out

The American ran up a 3—1 lead in the first set, but then Perry stormed the net and took five straight games. The crowd murmured its disappointment at Van Ryn's lackadaisical manner after being keyed up to a high pitch after his early fire.

The smooth-working English-Polish team of Susan Noel and Jadwiga Jedrzejowska defeated Anita Lizana of Chile and Fräulein Marieluis Horn of Germany today 6—3, 8—6, in a first-round women's doubles match.

Playing in Wimbledon's famed center court before a packed gallery of 17,000, the victorious pair repulsed a closing rally led by the Chilean star, who lathered the ball with masculine severity.

Polish Player Steady

Miss Noel and Miss Jedrzejowska shared the burden in the first set but it was the Polish player's remarkable steadiness that spiked their rivals' attack in the second set and prevented the match from going extra innings.

Playing erratically, Wilmer Allison, the American titleholder, defeated Jacques Vandeneyden of Belgium, 8—6, 7—5, 7—5, while Adrian Quist, the Australian champion, turned in a remarkable performance in eliminating Jiro Ito of Japan, 6—0, 6—0, 6—3.

Kay Stammers and Freda James, the defending champions, advanced to the second round of the women's doubles with a 6—1, 6—2 victory over Miss Gethin-Harry and Mrs. Eric C. Peters of England.

Grant Cheered

Bryan (Bitsy) Grant of Atlanta drew big cheers in defeating England's eighth-ranking player, Edward Avory, 6—4, 6—2, 6—4, to gain the fourth round.

The popular southerner is becoming the sensation of the tournament with his graceful stroking and steady retrieving.

Mixing soft lobs and booming forehand drives, Helen Jacobs, four-times American champion, swamped Jacqueline Goldschmidt, France's fifth-ranking player, 6—1, 6—0, and advanced to the fourth round.

Clark Recommends Two-Hour Practice

Coaches attending Northeastern's third annual coaching school yesterday were given much food for thought by Potsy Clark, successful mentor of the Detroit Lions, professional world football champions.

Talking with a drawl which, by the way, sounded for all the world like the late Will Rogers, and with touches of subtle humor, Potsy told the group that if he ever returned to a college coaching position, he would have to agree with the faculty in one thing. And that was that two hours of practice is enough for any squad.

He pointed out that he would work out a system that would be in exact reversal of the one now used by a majority of the country's leading college coaches.

"I don't believe any more in long practice sessions," Potsy said. "After I had my boys in good physical condition, instead of putting them through long drills when they first come on to the field for practice, I would put them through a 10-minute scrimmage. That's the time to do it," he emphasized. "Especially because the boys are fresh and raring to go. Ten minutes of scrimmage is enough. Then I would run through plays until perfection is reached. When the two hours is up—that's enough!"

Potsy explained that he is working that method of practice with his Detroit team. The record of the Lions proves that the system must be practical.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	42	21	.667
Boston	37	27	.578
Washington	32	31	.516
Cleveland	33	31	.516
Detroit	33	32	.508
Chicago	29	32	.475
Philadelphia	24	38	.387
St. Louis	20	39	.339

Results June 24

New York 18, Chicago 11.
Washington 7, St. Louis 4.
Detroit 7, Boston 6.
Cleveland 5, Philadelphia 3.
Cleveland 14, Philadelphia 2

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Louis	39	23	.629
Chicago	36	23	.610
Pittsburgh	36	27	.571
New York	35	27	.565
Cincinnati	31	30	.508
Boston	30	34	.469
Philadelphia	21	42	.333
Brooklyn	21	43	.328

Results June 24

New York 4, Pittsburgh 3.
Pittsburgh 4, New York 1.
Other games postponed.

Three Choate Players Win

RYE, N. Y. June 25 (AP)—Choate School sent three of its players into the semifinal round of the invitation eastern boarding schools tennis tournament yesterday. Henry Daniels, the favorite, turned back R. Proctor of Lawrenceville 6—3, 6—3; Robert Low defeated George MacCall of Scarborough, 7—5, 6—4, while Harold Eckhardt eliminated Harry Van Rensselaer, Kent ace, 6—4, 4—6, 8—6. William Thorn of Kent completed the bracket by beating John Hendrie of Hun, 6—3, 6—2. In the semifinals, Low will meet Eckhardt, while Daniels will face Thorn.

Among Olympic Hopefuls in Stadium Tomorrow

By a Staff Photographer; Wide World

Top (Left to Right)—Gene Venzke, 1500 and 800 Meters; Johnny Donovan, Hurdles; Eddie O'Brien, 200 and 400 Meters; Inset—Eulace Peacock, Sprints; Drop—Anton Kishon (Left), Hammer, and Ben Johnson, Sprints

Sporting Around The Hub

Coaches' Banquet

NORTHEASTERN UNIVERSITY'S coaching school marked the halfway mark of the present session by its third annual banquet at the Hotel Lenox last night with some 200 enjoying the after-dinner speaking which ranged from the sublime to the ridiculous. The entire coaching staff addressed the gathering under the direction of George Carens and the festivities closed with the inimitable Charley Gilman humorously berating the staff with an understood tirade.

Clair Bee of Long Island University explained the A. A. U.-college Olympic controversy; Fred Swan of Temple eulogized 'Pop' Warner; Potsy Clark of the Detroit Lions advised the new pro league sponsors to prepare for heavy expenditures; 'Tad' Wieman of Princeton took a serious vein on molding the boys and 'Bernie' Bierman of Minnesota, Tulane and elsewhere compared material.

National League Field Busy Center Yesterday

National League Field was a busy center yesterday despite postponement of the "Old Timers' Game." The office force fumed over the unreasonably delayed requests for tickets to the All-Star game; President Ford Frick of the N. L. and publicity directors Bill Brandt of the N. L. and Henry Edwards of the A. L., huddled with Bill Grimes for the flurry of press reservations and Ralph Clifford worked on all-star poll tabulations. Rain halted play, but the work carried on.

Two Vacant Spots For Crew Coaches

There are two vacant positions for head crew coaches now. Harvard released its Charley Whiteside and Cornell has vacationed Jim Wray. Such situations make it very entertaining for the prospective successors. From being anxious to accept they now have the advantage of being somewhat reticent, awaiting the best offer. Rumors have both Harvard and Cornell looking with favor on Tom Bolles, University of Washington freshman crew coach.

Here and There

Belmont Spring's four-ball invitation golf tourney gets under way tomorrow at 8:45 with a field of 128 . . . Play continues through Sunday . . . Barbara Howe of the Boston Swimming Association will be watched Sunday at Norumbega Park, Auburndale, when she defends her N. E. high jump title in senior competition . . . Last year Miss Howe won the national high jump title during the absence of Alice Arden, who won the United States crown in 1933 and 1934 . . . Both Miss Howe and Miss Arden will compete in the national championships this year at Providence, July 4 . . . The R. I. meet is also an Olympic tryout.

* * *

Sailing for England Sunday will be Boston's long-distance swimmer, Eva Morrison . . . She plans to make her second attempt to swim the English Channel . . . Last August she was forced to quit the water when within four miles of her goal . . . Rain and wind yesterday caused the postponement of many yacht races as well as tennis matches.

* * *

Helen Wills Moody plans to compete at Longwood this summer, according to reports from the Pacific coast . . . Mrs. Moody intends to leave San Francisco about mid-July for the national singles at Forest Hills, N. Y., coming here for the national doubles on Aug. 24.

Northwestern Elects Kostelecky

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, June 25—William Kostelecky '37, of Dickinson, N. D., has been elected captain of the Northwestern University golf team for next year.

Stadium Scene One of Activity For Big Meet

By Web Morse

With daily arrivals of athletes and news of others en route, activity is increasing within the confines of the Harvard Stadium, where the Eastern Olympic semifinal tryouts take place tomorrow and Saturday. The local meet takes place along with two other semifinal meets, one in Milwaukee and one on the Pacific coast. The fourth semifinal took place in Chicago last week.

From present indications, close to the 200-mark will be reached in entries and assurance of the appearance of Eulace Peacock of Temple University in the sprints, guarantees an interesting two days of competition in all events.

Beginning at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon 14 running events, including trials and semifinals will be run at intervals and six field event trials will be under way. Saturday eight field events, all finals, will begin operation at 2:30 and the nine track finals will start with the 400-meter hurdle at 3 o'clock.

Among the features of the day will be the shotput duel with Dimmy Zaitz of Boston College and Jack Torrance of Louisiana, world record holder, clashing. Both men have put the iron ball over 53 feet and at the B. A. A. indoor meet in the Boston Garden last winter, the local lad outdistanced his veteran rival. Zaitz is the outstanding local athlete in the meet.

Naturally any track and field meet with an imposing list of nationally known athletes such as Gene Venzke, Eddie O'Brien, Chuck Hornbostel, Harry Williamson, Glenn Hardin, Conroy Johnson, Leslie Pawson, Eddie Gordon, John Anderson and others too numerous too mention, cannot help being attractive.

Since the funds to send the Olympic teams to Germany are dependent upon these semifinal and final tryouts every track fan within reasonable radius will put in appearance. The new plan of referee Bill Bingham to have almost all the events start and finish inside the Stadium is especially appealing and since every finish will take place at the same section, there will be little need to scurry from one side to the other of the huge structure for better observation points.

Tomorrow the top price has been set at 50 cents and Saturday all seats are unreserved for $1.00 each. This is probably the greatest bargain ever offered the New England track fans.

Wray Declines Comment

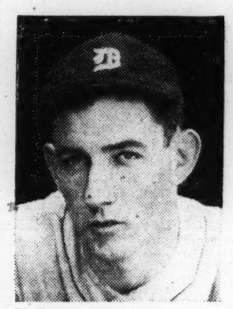
ITHACA, N. Y., June 25 (AP)—Jim Wray declined comment today on his reported dismissal as Cornell's head crew coach, saying simply he had received no notice either of reappointment or that his present contract, expiring Aug. 31, will not be renewed. There was no official confirmation of Wray's ouster from Cornell's athletic office, in the absence of James Lynah, director of athletics. Lynah is en route west for a vacation in Wyoming. Wray was guest of honor at a testimonial dinner given by Cornell's oarsmen last night.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes, Sports Editor

Picking the All-Stars

THAT picking the American and National League players who are to take part in the all-Star baseball game at National League Park in Boston July 7 is nationwide and of interest to many fans has been proved by the ballots which we have received from readers of The Christian Science Monitor. Twenty-four states, the District of Columbia, the Canal Zone and Canada were all represented in the balloting. In addition to the states in which major-league teams are situated, New Jersey, California, Connecticut, Wisconsin, Washington, South Dakota, Iowa, West Virginia, Rhode Island, Minnesota, Maine, Kansas, Mississippi, Kentucky, Florida and Colorado were represented, and from outside the confines of the United States came votes from the Canal Zone and Canada. Two of the most interesting ones were one from the chief of police at Independence, Kan., the home town of Alfred M. Landon, who he described as the "next President of the United States," and one from a state prison colony inmate.



Staff Photo
Charlie Gehringer

Fans Know the Ball Players

Coming as they did from all parts of the country, it is interesting to note how widespread is the fame of the major-league player. Let us take the American League vote first and analyze it. The team as made up from the vote would be as follows: Grove, Red Sox; Gomez and Pearson, Yankees, and Rowe, Tigers, pitchers; Dickey, Yankees, and Cochrane, Tigers, catchers; Gehrig, Yankees, first base; Gehringer, Tigers, second base; Lewis, Senators, third base; Appling, White Sox, shortstop; Di Maggio, Yankees, left field; Averill, Indians, center field, and Bell, Browns, right field. Foxx, Red Sox, was picked for utility infielder, and Moses, Athletics, and Goslin, Tigers, for utility outfielders. Little fault can be found with such a selection, and this team would certainly put up a great battle in defense of the honor which the American League has won in each of the three previous all-Star games.

In Most Cases Margins Are Wide

In most of the cases the players picked won their places by wide margins. To Charlie Gehringer went the honor of being the most popular choice for any position. Next to him came the Iron Man of the Yankees, Lou Gehrig for first base. Crosetti of the Yankees gave Appling a good contest for shortstop, while Haas, White Sox; Puccinelli and Moses, Athletics, were right on the heels of Bell for right field, and Radcliff. White Sox, pressed Moses and Goslin, for utility outfield honors. Grove was far in the lead for pitcher, with Gomez well ahead of Pearson and Rowe.

The National League Selections

The ballots for players on the National League team name the following: J. Dean, Cardinals; Hubbell, Giants; Mungo, Dodgers, and Derringer, Reds, pitchers; Hartnett, Cubs, and Lombardi, Reds, catchers; Terry, Giants, first base; W. Herman, Cubs, second base; J. Martin, Cardinals, third base; Vaughan, Pirates, shortstop; Medwick, Cardinals, left field; Berger. Bees, centerfield; Ott, Giants, right field; Durocher, Cardinals, utility infielder, and Klein, Phillies, and Demaree, Cubs, utility outfielders. That there was a little more unanimity in the votes in this league than in the American is shown by the margins between the player getting the most votes and the next man. The closest race for a regular was between Dizzy Dean and Carl Hubbell for pitcher. The battle between Durocher and S. Martin of the Cardinals for utility infielder was also close, while J. Moore of the Phillies and J. Moore of the Giants were right on the heels of Demaree for utility outfield honors.

Yale Students Play Ball With 13-Year-Old King

NEWARK, N. J., June 25 (AP)—William B. Connors, sports editor of the Yale News, announced yesterday that four Yale University students had played baseball with King Peter II of Yugoslavia, after presenting the 13-year-old ruler with a baseball outfit.

Connors said the undergraduates, A. Peter Dewey, Chicago; Theodore A. McGraw, Detroit; Abbott Widdicombe, Grand Rapids, Mich., and George F. Murnave, Syosset, Long Island, had notified him of their interview by cable.

He said the four visited King Peter in his summer palace at Bled, and that the bag in which the suit was enclosed was inscribed, "To his Majesty King Peter II from the students at Yale University."

After the presentation, Connors said, the young King had a try at baseball, under the tutelage of the four students.

International League

Results June 24

Toronto 4, Rochester 0.
Montreal 9, Buffalo 6.
Two games postponed.

W. J. Cox Takes Early Lead In British Open

HOYLAKE, Eng., June 25 (AP)—W. J. Cox, a member of the 1935 British Ryder cup team, took an early lead in the British open golf championship with a 70, four under par, here today.

This put him two shots ahead of R. A. Whitcombe, another member of the British Ryder Cup team, and Jack McLean, the Scottish amateur. Gene Sarazen, the favored American player, and Marcel Dallemagne, French native professional champion, had 73.

A large, unwieldy gallery of 3000 watched Sarazen march to the turn in 35. He got two hard-won 4s on the first two holes. At the first he was short with his second, but nearly dropped a 40-foot chip. Again at the second he missed the green and was in the sand off the edge. But he marched in and exploded out 15 feet from the pin and ran the putt down for a par.

Ancient Putter Worked Well

Gene's ancient brass putter with the frayed taped handle worked well again at the third where he dropped an eight footer for a birdie. Again at the fifth he rammed a 28-footer right at the cup; but it hit the back and bounced out. After going two under par at the eighth, Gene lost a stroke at the ninth, when he hooked his drive into a trap and had to play his second shot toward the tee.

After lipping the cup with a 40-foot putt and getting a birdie at the 10th, Sarazen missed his first short putt, a yarder, at the 14th, but got his par 5 anyway. He got a great par at the long 15th, but hit his drive at the 16th into a trap, drove his second into the rough, hit his third on, and then three-putted from 30 feet, missing another three-footer.

R. A. Whitcombe, a member of the British Ryder Cup team last year, took an early lead in the first round with a 72, two under par. He was out in even par 36, but clipped two strokes from par on the back nine.

Other scores of British players: Leonard Crawley, the famous Cambridge cricket and golf star, 41—38—79; W. J. Branch, 40—40—80; Hector Thomson, British amateur champion, 40—36—76; Max Faulkner, 37—37—74; Aubrey Boomer, 38—36—74; Sid Fairweather, 37—38—75; E. E. Whitcombe, 40—39—79; John Woollam, English amateur champion, 36—39—75; Henry Busson, 38—40—78; Arthur Lacey, 38—38—76; Tom Green, 37—37—74.

Easterbrook Has 79

Syd Esterbrook, British internationalist, shot a 79, after a disastrous home nine in which he took 42 strokes. Scores of other Britons: Bert Gadd, 36—38—74; J. F. Pennink, 38—37—75; A. D. Locke, 36—39—75; Archie Compston, 38—39—77; and Bert Hodson, Essex professional champion, 42—40—82.

James Adams, Scottish internationalist, posted a 71, one shot back of Cox, after a magnificent 34, four under par, on the last nine.

Joe Ezar, Waco, Texas, finished with an 82. He started badly, taking a 6 at the first hole, and reached the bottom at the 16th hole, where he missed one shot completely and took a 7.

Walter Smithers, the Sunningdale caddy, who finished second in the 36-hole qualifier, shot a 75, one over par. He was out in 38 and back in 37.

W. H. Davies, former British Ryder Cup star, put himself well up with the leaders with a 72, and Henry Cotton, the favorite, shot a 73, one under par.

Northeaster Delays Schoolboy Races

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MARION, Mass., June 25—Postponement of yesterday's third-day sailing activities in the seventh annual interscholastic yacht racing regatta by heavy air and rain will cause the final round to be started on Friday instead of Thursday, as previously scheduled. The driving northeaster brought out storm signals while the 23 crews rested indoors in preparation for today's final preliminary-round encounters.

St. Paul's crew of Jock Raymond, skipper, and John D. Westin and James R. MacColl, crew, remain the leaders with a total of 16½ points as a result of their two victories in Class A. Raymond, who hails from Gloucester, sailed in the M-B Class and is therefore familiar with the deep-keeled Herreshoff 15-footers, which the schoolboys are using in this series.

In Class B, Belmont Hill and Loomis are tied for the lead, the two institutions having won and placed third in their two races, while Class C, in sailing one race, is led by Rye Country Day.

Gerard Wins Medal Honors

GREENWICH, Conn., June 25 (AP)—Alick Gerard Jr. of Peddie, son of the golf professional at the National Links Club of America, recorded 74-72—146 to capture the medal yesterday in the 36-hole qualifying round of the thirteenth annual eastern interscholastic golf championship. Gerard posted 72, two over par, yesterday after leading the field Tuesday, when the first half of the qualifying round was played. Carl Becker of Blair scored a 73 yesterday against his 77 of the previous day to annex runner-up honors.

Red Sox Flag Chances Fade As Team Slips in Road Games

By Edwin Rumill

It is apparent, even at this early stage of the season, that unless the powerful Yankees take a sudden and unexpected nose-dive, Tom Yawkey must wait at least another year for that American League pennant he has longed for since purchasing the Red Sox.

Not only are the Yankees making a walk-away of the flag race by pounding opposing pitchers for one-sided victories, but the Red Sox are helping them by playing sloppy baseball through the West. Of course, many will argue that the season is still young and the Yawkeys have weeks in which to cut down the Yankee lead, but judging by the recent form they have displayed on western territory, the Sox will do well to finish second.

Injuries Handicap

The Red Sox, like the Tigers, are being knocked out of the pennant struggle because of injuries. It is ancient history that Marcum, Cronin, Melillo, Manush, Cooke, Cramer, Rick Ferrell and McNair have been out of action at one time or another with mishaps. This fact, along with the inability of Joe Cronin's pitching staff to deliver consistently, has just about ruined Boston's chances of seeing a portion of the 1936 World Series at Fenway Park at least.

Since heading West on June 15, the Red Sox have won three games and lost six. Meanwhile, the Yankees have won six and dropped four, to increase their lead in the pennant race to 5½ games.

For several weeks the experts have predicted the Sox would not finish at the top of the standing. A majority of fans suspected as much. But the recent road-form of the club has just about clinched these predictions.

Cramer has failed to live up to his Philadelphia reputation. Almada isn't hitting. Cooke, after a great start, has slumped. Rick Ferrell, also, has skidded downhill in recent weeks. Only Jimmy Foxx has boosted his batting average close to his normal gait. The batting power that Cronin expected, has failed to materialize. His pitching, which looked weak even during the spring training season, hasn't improved since the beginning of the regular campaign.

Breaks Against Cronin

No doubt the bleacher wolves will howl for a new manager, unless, of course, the Sox do an about-face and challenge the Yanks during the second half of the race. But Cronin has had a heavy load to carry. Considering the situation from the start until the present time, he has done remarkably well. Despite all his misfortunes, he has kept the club in the running, always within striking distance of the leaders. If Cronin had been favored with a few "breaks," he would have given the Yanks a better battle up to this point. No manager, not even McGraw or Connie Mack, could win pennants without a good ball club.

All-Star Radiocast

CHICAGO, June 25 (AP)—The major league all-star game to be played in Boston July 7 will be broadcast by the National Broadcasting Company, Columbia, Mutual and the Yankee Network, it was announced last night at the office of Kenesaw M. Landis, commissioner of baseball.

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The Young Folks' Page

A Thursday Page

The Queer Winter

By Margery Bianco

Chapter Four

The Ellis family, including Kay, a young art student; Garry, her practical sister; the children, Martin and Caroline, and their mother, decided to spend the winter in an old house in Connecticut. This meant giving up many city pleasures, but it gave their father, an archaeologist, a long-hoped-for opportunity to go on an expedition. One afternoon, Garry, out picking frost grapes, took a short cut through the orchard of the beautiful old house on the hill near theirs, which belonged to their landlord, but was still unoccupied. Finding a door unfastened, Garry was tempted to explore the old house.

THIS was the kitchen, with the big old pantry off it. The living room was beyond, across an entry where stairs went up. There was the paneling, just as Martin had said, and the queer cupboard high in the wall at one side of the big fireplace where a blackened crane still swung below the chimney.

How Kay would love this room, and the smaller off it, with its built-in painted corner cupboard. Garry knew enough to tell that the iron latches and hinges on doors and closets were as old as the house itself, and that the irregular split-looking nails which held them in place were the old "butterfly" nails, hand-made like the latches themselves.

Kay must come up here sometime, but meanwhile Garry was determined to explore every corner herself. Such a chance might not come again.

She tried another door, and found a twisting staircase that led to a wide landing. More rooms up here, all opening one from another, built around the enormous chimney that took up the whole center of the house. The last one in the chain led back again to the landing, but there must be others beyond, and Garry was just wondering what door she might have overlooked when to her horror she heard footsteps downstairs, and the sound of voices.

She moved as noiselessly as she could to a front window and peered out. There was a car, and a girl of about her own age in a white sweater and beret just turning back from it, a parcel in her hand.

Garry in a Fix

Probably they had all been out in the garden when she entered the house, and coming from the back she had never seen the car; the house would have hidden it.

Just the sort of fix I would get into, Garry thought, as she backed cautiously away and stood listening, wondering just what chance she had of slipping out again unnoticed. Mighty little; these old wide floor boards were sure to creak and it seemed to her that one could have heard a pin drop from one end of the house to the other.

The light, measured footstep below sounded startlingly clear now, and a woman's voice, with an odd foreign lilt to it, exclaimed: "Yes, it is all beautiful, but my poor Charles, you were crazy. You will have to spend a fortune on this place. Think of all there is to be done."

"But Gina, think of the swell time we'll have doing it!" returned a deeper voice, evidently that of poor Charles.

"Look—I ask you just to look—at that ceiling. The plaster is ready to drop," said the foreign voice.

"Look at those old latches!" So someone at least appreciated the latches.

"Yes, all that is lovely," Gina went on. "You are really very lucky, Charles. Not a thing here has been spoiled. If it were me, I would lock this house very well when you leave."

"You would, would you!" Garry reflected. "Nice for me!" Poor Charles might be all right, she decided, but this Gina, whoever she was, had altogether too much to say

A Discussion o Neighbors

"There's space for dancing in this room. These boards would wax all right." That must be the younger girl. "I like country roads, they'll be splendid for riding. Charles, we ought to have saddle horses here! There's the barn to keep them in."

It was the easy happy voice of a girl who had never had to worry or wonder where money came from, and Garry felt her first little twinge of jealousy, for riding was one thing she had always longed to do. "I wonder what sort of people live around here?"

"I don't know and I don't care. You can find that out for yourself." Charles sounded cheerfully indifferent. "I expect to be too busy to bother about them. There's a family down the road."

"You mean the small house you have rented—the contadini house?" This was Gina's precise voice. "That will be so close to us, here. Tell me, what sort of people are they?"

"I don't know. Roberts rented it to them. There's a bunch of kids, I believe. Some family from the city that wanted a cheap place."

Listeners hear no good of themselves, Garry reflected, edging none the less a little nearer to the landing.

"Cheap city people . . . but that sounds detestable! You should never have left it to him, Charles. I would prefer that they were really contadini—what you call peasants."

Cheap city people! If anyone were detestable, Garry thought, it was this Gina woman. But Charles's voice broke in:

"I would do nothing of the sort, and if you go talking of peasants around here, my dear sister-in-law, people will probably think you mean a variety of bird."

The younger girl giggled, but Gina returned calmly: "At least you can get rid of them quite easily; you have only to say that you need the house."

Garry's ears were burning, but it was her own fault, she told herself grimly; if she didn't like what she heard it was just too bad! But that "cheap city people" still rankled.

An Escape

"Jane, where is Suzanne? She has run off again. Go and call her; we must go, Charles it is hours to drive! But I just want to look at the upstairs once more."

"That settles it," said Garry to herself. "Might have known I wouldn't get a break. Wants to make sure where they're going to put the tiled bathrooms in, I suppose. How about just stepping out and saying I'd dropped in to look over the house? But I'd never get away with it; not with that Gina woman. Better beat it, quick!"

But where? Suddenly she remembered the woodshed ell. There must be a room somewhere at that end. Her feet crunched loudly on some fallen plaster, but it was too late to worry about that as she sped on tiptoe, making for the far end of the house.

By luck she found what she had hoped for, a small room with a window giving on the woodshed roof. The window was nailed, but insecurely; in a moment she had wrenched it loose, pushed up the sash as noiselessly as she could and slipped through.

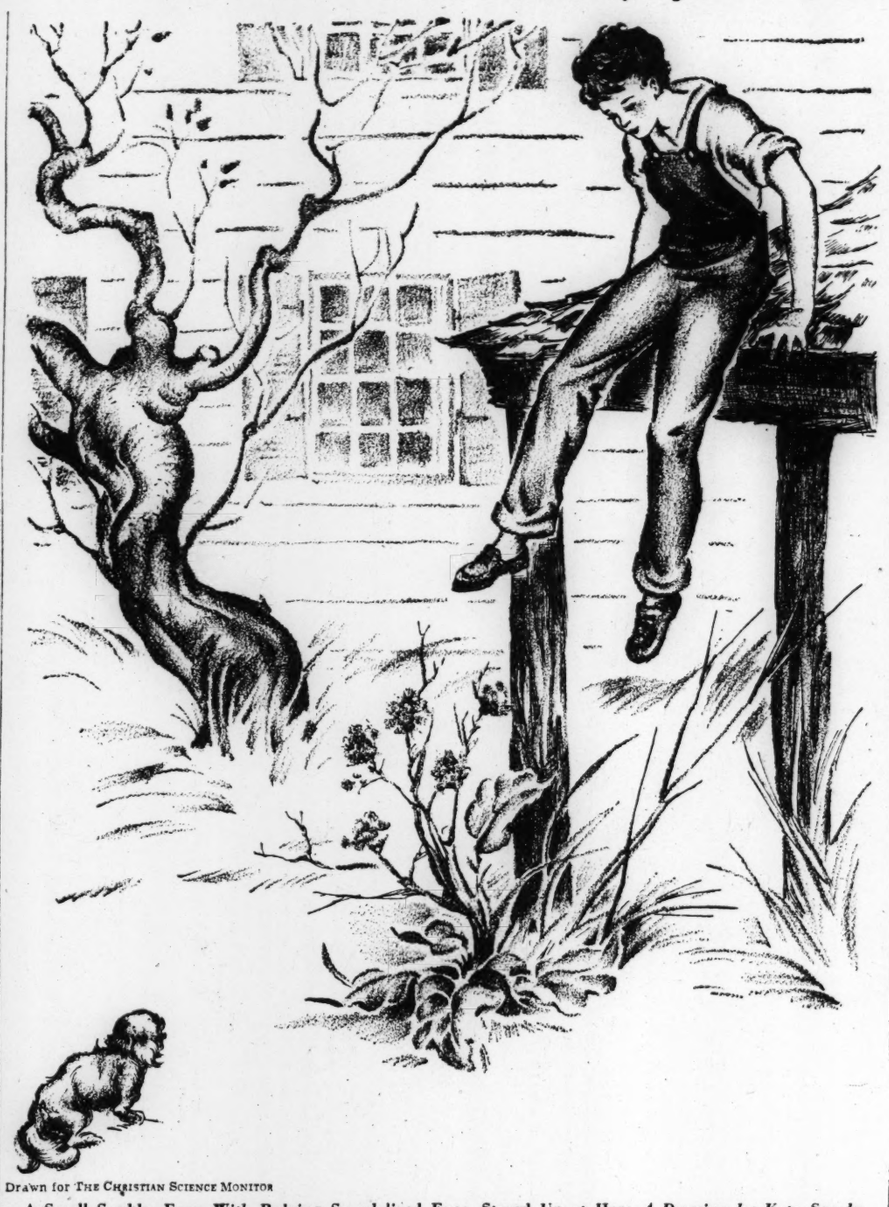
As she dangled for an instant, her legs over the edge of the shingles, she heard a peculiar and smothered sound below. A small snubby face, with bat ears and bulging scandalized eyes, stared up at her, undoubtedly the missing Suzanne.

There was a moment of suspense, then the yelp that had been visibly gathering died in Susanne's throat. Evidently the sight of Garry's overalled legs, hanging as it were from the sky, struck terror to her. She gulped and fled.

Garry let herself drop, snatched her basket and dodged through the overgrown bushes to the orchard. A moment later, the basket on her arm, she was strolling with careful indifference down the road past the house.

Turning her head, she could see the young man standing by the car, his back turned to her. Too bad; she would have liked to see at last what poor Charles really looked like. Gina was still invisible, but Suzanne was there, still suffering under a sense of outrage and yelping hysterically at the girl in the white beret. But small dogs, fortunately, can tell no tales.

(To be continued next Thursday)



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

A Small Snubby Face, With Bulging Scandalized Eyes, Stared Up at Her: *A Drawing by Kate Seredy*

Schoolboy Explorers

ARRANGEMENTS are already being made for expeditions by members of the Public Schools Exploring Society, London, England, during the coming summer holidays. Starting on Aug. 5, the expedition will return in time for the opening of the school term in September. Boys who join the party will gain experience in exploring and mapping geographical features of the country they visit and in journeying by compass.

The Senior Expedition (boys from 17 to 19 years of age), led by Surgeon Commander Murray Levick, R. N., is going to northern Lapland and the arctic coastal region. The Junior Expedition (boys from 15½ to 17 years of age), led by Capt. C. A. Carkeet James, R. A., will visit southeast Lapland. The inclusive expenses for each member for the six weeks—four of which will be spent in the wilds—will be £35 for the Senior Expedition, and £30 for the Junior, with about £5 extra for clothes and equipment.

King George's Jubilee Trust has made a grant to the society to enable six boys from clubs in the depressed areas to accompany this year's expedition.

Cultivating Adventure

The society was founded "not only to acquire knowledge, but to give the boys an opportunity to cultivate the spirit of adventure." With this object in view, Commander Levick set out four years ago with eight boys, between the ages of 14 and 19, to explore the wildest parts of northern Lapland.

After traveling by boat, train, and motor, the party marched 16 miles, carrying tents and provisions, through dense forests and undergrowth, and across trackless stretches of land.

Commander Levick, who was a member of Captain Scott's last Antarctic expedition, declared that the trip was in every sense a true test of endurance. The temperature frequently dropped to 10 degrees below freezing point, and keeping a lone watch at night was an experience not easily forgotten.

For food, the party carried reindeer meat, rye bread, cheese, butter, chocolate and dried fruit. They were also fortunate in coming across good supplies of blueberries.

On some of the marches the explorers sank knee-deep in bogs; sometimes they were followed by bears; at times they were faced with swiftly running rivers, and tasted the thrills of shooting rapids in canoe-shaped boats. Study was made of the flora and fauna of the country and useful meteorological readings were taken.

The Arctic Circle was again visited the following year, this time by a party of 30 boys, between the ages of 16 and 18, accompanied by Commander Levick as leader, and by three assistant leaders.

Within the Arctic Circle

Scientific instruments, cinematograph cameras, and fishing rods constituted part of the equipment. From the base camp within the circle, 200 miles from the nearest settlement, three separate parties penetrated into the uncharted wastes, with the result that valuable scientific and geological surveys were made, and records taken for the purpose of school lectures.

In 1934, a party consisting of the leader, assistant leaders, and 48 boys between the ages of 17 and 19, set out for Newfoundland, taking with them cases of scientific instruments and a wireless set. They were away from England for six weeks.

The base camp was situated 35 miles south of the Grand Falls in the interior, from which much serious exploration work was done in unmapped country. Maps of the district covered were later made from the surveys for the Newfoundland Government.

So dense were the forests through which the party pushed that it was frequently easier and quicker to wade along the shallow rivers. A picked team, journeying westward into unknown country, reached a height of 1200 feet above sea level from which point an unmapped chain of lakes was discovered and recorded.

It was during this strenuous journey that food began to give out, and although the little party marched ceaselessly, they had to make 14 days' rations last for 20 days.

Redrawing the Map

Just before turning in late one evening, they were caught by a cloudburst which soaked through the entire equipment. Camping that night was not too good. So rough were the routes followed that boots became mere shreds of leather, and one boy was forced to lash canvas buckets around his feet in order to keep up with the rest of the party. Despite grave difficulties, however, the expedition was a complete success.

What proved to be the most exciting time in the society's career occurred during the return visit to Newfoundland last year. As if the country resented giving up its secrets, it put every possible obstacle in the way of the explorers, who encountered torrential rain, forest fires, hurricanes and floods.

The success of the expedition demanded keenness, resolution and initiative from the boys. One of the outstanding results was that the position on the map of the upper reaches of South-West River was completely altered. Although floods washed away many valuable specimens destined for the British Museum, an interesting collection of insects and plants was brought home.

The society, with a present membership of 126 full and 68 associate members, has its London home in the Club of the Over-Seas League.

Left—Members of the Public Schools Exploring Society Sighting Paradise River, Newfoundland, From a Distance. Right—Campers Wading Through a Torrent in Newfoundland After a Flood

Photographs by Courtesy of the Public Schools Exploring Society

Members of the Newfoundland Expedition Pitching Camp at Base

Bonnie Crosses a Continent

The tenth, and last, installment of "Bonnie Crosses a Continent," an illustrated tale that has been appearing on the second and fourth Thursdays, will be published on this page next Thursday.

Reviewing Some New Books

Reading Menus

THIS book has such a fine purpose that it heads our review column this month. Its subtitle is "Chats About Much-Loved Books Old and New" and its aim is to help readers of high school age to find out and understandingly appreciate the best in books. This does not sound too easy, and yet the author, Mrs. May Lamberton Becker, has been successful, for she has a rare gift for expressing the essence, the color, the flavor, the significance of a book in a few words.

Mrs. Becker loves books, and in these short informal chats or introductions, first published in Scholastic Magazine—a publication for readers of high school age—her aim is to share her treasure with others. So we have this compact, readable little volume of reviews, carefully selected and presented for your choice. At the back of the volume is a list of the books reviewed, classified in groups, as old and new novels, poetry, plays, etc., as well as brief biographical sketches of authors.

When you read that a schoolboy wrote to the author, "I have read books this year I never would have opened without your column, and some of them I mean to buy for myself. Keep it up, Mrs. Becker," you will realize that this little book may introduce you to some of the most valuable of your lifetime's friendships.

Gypsies in Wales

IDWAL JONES grew up on the moors, and in "Whistler's Van" the wild and lovely beauty of his home country, the romance and poetry of its people, and Romany folklore are his theme.

When Gwilym sets out with the Gypsy van to search for his grandfather, he already has something of Romany lore. He cannot only catch fish with his bare hands, but he can "chin the cost"—whittle and cut osiers to make baskets and skewers. And so it is not difficult for him to fall in with Gypsy life as he, with Mammet and Jubal Ringo and old Gammer travel from one Gypsy camp to another, to fairs and sheep fairings, and strange, day by day, happenings.

The story moves in a sort of mist of unreality—a strange people, language and folklore. But it cannot fail to delight those who love nature and the open road, and strange primitive ways. Have you read George Borrow's "Lavengro" and "Wild Wales"? Well, here is another writer with the same feeling and atmosphere.

Perhaps, as you read, you will share with Gwilym the astonishment at stay-at-homes which came to him one morning. "The little portable world of the Ringos moved with new splendor, for Jubal had given it a coat of fresh paint. He had also reshod Tonto whose hoofs struck out smartly on the old Roman highway. The dawn was like a rebirth of the world and men. . . . It was at moments like this that thought of returning to a roof seemed folly. It was hard to believe that people stayed home of their own will when they could see a fresh sunrise every morning."

Poems New and Old

"POETRY of Youth" is an anthology of merit. This is of course to be expected since it is a poet, Edwin Markham, who sets out to choose for the young people of today from the poems he himself loved as a boy and since those which are the heritage of all who speak the English language.

Only a poet can understand the full enchantment of poetry. "More than painting or dancing, music or sculpture," Edwin Markham writes, "poetry beguiles us with its magic. . . . Men and empires come and go; the poets endure. Well might they say with Arthur O'Shaughnessey:

We are the music-makers,
And we are the dreamers of dreams
Wandering by lone sea-breakers,
And sitting by desolate streams;
World-losers and world-forsakers,
On whom the pale moon gleams:
Yet we are the movers and shakers
Of the world for ever, it seems.

Over 100 poets are represented in "Poetry of Youth" and more than 200 poems. These have been successfully used with many generations of children and are grouped according to subject under headings such as Stirring Deeds and Ballads; Fun and Laughter; Of Sailors, the Sea and Ships; Wisdom for Life's Journey; The Many Moods of Nature. The compiler's aim is simple and direct. He wishes to make young people happy, and to widen the horizon of their minds."

In poetic merit the selections vary widely. In fact, quite a number, particularly of those included under "Fun and Laughter," could hardly be called poetry in any strict sense—they are just "fun" in verse. But the aim has evidently been to produce a popular anthology containing old and some newer favorites, even if some of these do not come up to the true-blue standard. Perhaps it is only natural that the poet who wrote

He drew a circle to shut me out—
Heretic, rebel, a thing to flout.
But Love and I had the wit to win:
We drew a circle that took him in!

should be inclusive and sometimes heretical in his choice.

Among the Basques

THE author of "The Cave Mystery"—who writes under the pseudonym of S. S. Smith—is a linguist, a traveler, and a man of scientific training. His boys' books have an authentic ring, because they deal only with places and types of life which he knows at first hand. His three earlier books of this series are about the Tyrolese Alps, Wild Sardinia, and Finnish Lapland.

"The Cave Mystery" is the adventure of two Spanish boys in the Basque country. It is an exciting story.

A. B. D.

Reading Menus for Young People, by May Lamberton Becker. Pittsburgh, Penna.: Scholastic Publications. $1.50.

Whistler's Van, by Idwal Jones. New York: Viking Press. $2.

Poetry of Youth, by Edwin Markham. New York: Wm. H. Wise and Company. $2.

The Cave Mystery, by S. S. Smith. Illustrated by James Reid. New York: Harcourt, Brace & Co. $2.

Don't Call Them Dumb

By Craven Hill

Fellow of the Zoological Society

VERY often we hear animals referred to as our "dumb friends," but are they really dumb? I am sure they are not. They cannot, of course, speak to us in our own language, but that they are able to communicate quite satisfactorily with each other—though doubtless in a primitive way—is pretty evident.

If you doubt it watch a mother cat with her kittens, or a hen with her brood of chicks. You will not have the mother under observation very long without hearing her utter a variety of queer little noises.

They may at first appear quite meaningless to you, but are they? I think the best way of finding the answer to that query is to watch the reactions of the babies to the noises that the mother makes. But we shall have to be careful in drawing conclusions—not always do the babies pay attention, for in that respect animal "toddlers" are very like human ones!

Hearing Animals "Talk"

Still, there is little doubt that the mother "talks" to her young ones. Most of the noises she utters will be warnings and commands; but not all. There are, for example, the little noises indicative of pleasure, surprise and all the other emotions.

If you want to spend a profitable half hour, I recommend you to watch and listen to some animal family when the youngsters are lively and inclined for play. If you listen conscientiously, without distracting the mother's attention, you will be surprised at the variety of sounds she makes. You will not at first understand them all, of course, for it takes much time and study for human beings to discern all the delicate shades of meaning conveyed in animal voices; but it can be done, nevertheless, and a fascinating occupation it is.

One of the first things you will discover is that some creatures have a much greater vocabulary than others, and the curious thing is that the extent of the voaculary has nothing whatever to do with the size of the animal. Some of the smallest mammals have the largest vocabularies.

When Squirrels Converse

Take, for example, the squirrel. Two tame squirrels that used to come into my room of their own free will had periods of the most amazing loquaciousness. They had a language of their own, and they used it every day of their lives.

I cannot reproduce on paper the exact sounds they made, but I can say this—they expressed their feelings in sound, as plainly as does your dog. The meaning was not always clear to me, but I am quite sure they well understood each other.

Later on I met a rustic who explained to me the meaning of the various squirrel-sounds in the most fascinating way. Incidentally, this old countryman not only knew "squirrel-language" intimately, but could himself imitate the sounds made by the animals so faithfully that he often appeared to be carrying on a conversation with them as they hung, head downward, on the trunk of some tree. One felt when listening as one would on hearing a couple of Australian aborigines chatting together! Also, one felt very much "out of it."

Some men are equally expert at interpreting and imitating bird language. On the lonely little island of St. Kilda, off the west coast of Scotland, there are bird-watchers who have learnt the language of puffins, gannets, fulmar, petrels, and some sea-fowl.

Among the Rooks

Although I think they get much fun and personal satisfaction out of it, they use their art mainly for utilitarian purposes. By imitating the birds, they are able to obtain their confidence and get on closer terms with them, with a view to studying their lives and habits.

Birds generally have much greater vocabularies than mammals. How extensive these are, you can best see when the birds are busy with family affairs. Listen to rooks, for instance, at nesting-time. The attentive ear will soon recognize that the variety of tones used is immense.

Do you think those tones are purely accidental? I don't. I think they all mean something. Listen to Mother Rook as she talks to the various members of her family. That she has one kind of voice when "speaking" to her mate, and another for her children is plain.

I once watched a rook family, and "eavesdropped" for some time. I noticed that if the mother, flying home across the meadow, called to her mate, there was no particular excitement among the fledglings. If, however, she uttered her "food coming" note, the young rooks would tumble over each other in their efforts to be the first to get it when it arrived! Plainly they had heard the particular note of her call, and knew what it meant.

No, the more you study animals and birds the more you will realize that they are far from being "dumb." In fact, there are only a few animals, like the giraffe, kangaroo and armadillo, who—so far as we know—do not employ a "voice" to communicate with their respective kinds. But I stress that point, "so far as we know," because, even at this stage of civilization, we have still a lot to learn about animals and their ways. It is just possible, too, that the animals I have quoted have voices which are beyond our powers of hearing.

After all, our ancestors used to call the bat a silent creature, but today we know that bats emit a sound which, though beyond most human ears to detect, is nevertheless real, and capable of being heard by other bats for a surprisingly long distance.

Summer Afternoon

The tide is high . . .
On sun-dimpled waves, lithe sails glide by;
The sands are white . . .
Children build castles, and mothers read or write;
The breeze is gay . . .
Above the seawall, flowers bend and sway;
Oh, that pleasant, comfortable hour . . . it's time to play!
It's the afternoon of a summer day.

MILDRED NICKERSON.

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Listed Stock Quotations

Profit Taking Sends Stocks Down in Most Sections of List

Commodity and Money Markets

Sugars and Oils Rise in Highly Uneven Market

NEW YORK, June 25 (AP)—Stock Market leaders gave ground today, but some of the oils, sugars and specialties helped to support the wavering list.

Led by the steels, many issues fell back fractions to 2 points in trading that was a little more active than in recent session. There was no great change in the news, and declining tendencies were principally blamed on technical factors having to do with the lengthy advance.

Fajardo Sugar started late, but pushed up nearly 3 points near the final hour. American Crystal Sugar also firmed. Several 6-year peaks were reached in the first hour.

The late tone was irregular. Transfers approximated 1,200,000 shares.

Steels Are Weak

Chrysler got up around 2 points at one time. It pared this later. Bucking the profit taking pressure for gains of fractions to a point or more were such issues as Standard Oil of New Jersey, Barnsdall, Consolidated Oil, Standard Oil of California, Socony, Pure Oil and Texas Corp.

Others ahead were Spicer Mfg., Motor Products, American Smelting, National Dairy, International Harvester and U. S. Smelting.

Down as much as 2 were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Republic Steel, National Steel, Midland Steel Products, Montgomery Ward, International Nickel, American Telephone, Western Union, American Water Works, Consolidated Edison, North American, J. I. Case, Gold Dust, du Pont, Westinghouse, Johns-Manville, U. S. Rubber, and Anaconda.

Such equities as Loew's, National Distillers, General Motors, Packard, Sears Roebuck, N. Y. Central, Santa Fe and Pennsylvania slipped a shade either way.

Bonds were irregular, with Polish obligations sharply lower on unconfirmed rumors of restrictions on interest payments. The Bank of France reduced its discount from 4½ to 4 per cent and the franc stiffened a trifle. Commodities were uneven.

Polish Bonds Slump

Polish loans slumped in the bond market today and U. S. Governments drifted lower.

Confronted with rumors in Wall Street that Polish authorities were conferring with bankers here in an effort to adjust bond interest rates downward, losses of 1 to 2 or more points were suffered by Polish 8s of 1950, the 7s of 1947 and the 6s of 1940. Warsaw 7s of 1958 were a trifle lower.

U. S. Governments shortly before noon ruled about 2/32 to 7/32 lower under moderate offerings.

The domestic corporate list was quiet, with a mild pressure on such rail liens as Erie 5s, Baltimore & Ohio 4½s, Boston & Maine 5s, and Chicago Great Western 4s. Somewhat improved were Columbia Gas & Electric 5s, Federal Light & Traction stamped 5s, and Inland Steel 3⅜s.

Investment experts said the drop in U. S. Government securities reflected uneasiness of small bond dealers. These traders, it was said, had increased holdings of governments on expectations big buyers would acquire them.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: Trading in today's stock market was fairly active and prices closed steady, being featured by the sharp rise in transatlantic shares. The industrial group pushed ahead with tobacco and silk issues leading the upturn. Giltedgers and foreign bonds also firmed.

Paris: Rapid resettlement of new strikes reassured traders and French issues recovered in the Bourse today. The international section closed weak, while industrial stocks held generally firm.

Liverpool: Cotton prices sagged under Bombay selling. Speculative interest was also lacking.

Bank and Insurance Stocks

(Reported by Thornton & Curtis, Boston)

Quotations at 2 p. m.

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Chase	42⅛	44⅛	First, N Y	1918	1935
City	36⅜	38	Manhattan	28⅜	29½
Commercial	170	180	Public	40	43
Fifth Av	950	980	Trade Bank	152	155

New York Trust Company Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Bankers	594	61	Fulton	208	220
Banca C I	105	115	Guaranty	295	310
Bk NY&T	498	510	Irving	15	17
Bronx	7½	9½	Kings Co	1680	1725
Brooklyn	120	124	Law Tle & G	1	2
Cn Hanovr	114½	117	M'facturers	45	47
Chemical	578	59	New York	122	125
Lawyers	48	52	Title Guar	10	12
Empire	48	52	Unit States	1900	1950

Boston Bank Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
First Nat	44⅛	46	Merchants	400	410
N Shawmut	27⅜	29	Second Nat	133	142

Chicago Bank Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Cont Ill Bk	159	165	Harris T & S	790	820
First Nat	265	275	Northern Tr	385	400

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Aetna Fire	54	56	Home	35⅛	37½
Am Alliance	25	27	North River	25⅞	27
Gt Amercn	28⅞	30	Springfld Fire	138	142
Hartford	74⅛	76¼	U S Fire	51	53

Dividend Declarations

Increased

Company	Rates	Pe- riod	Pay- able	Hldrs. of Record
West Elec & Mfg.	$1	..	Aug. 31	July 13

Reduced

Gold Dust	15c	..	Aug. 1	July 20

Extra

Link Belt	15c	..	Sep. 1	Aug. 15

Resumed

Tex Pac Coal&Oil	25c	..	Aug. 1	July 11

Regular

Bloomingdale Bros pf	$1.75	Q	Aug. 1	July 20
Consolidated Oil	15c	Q	Aug. 15	July 15
Link Belt	30c	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 15
Do pf	$1.62½	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 15
South Am Gold and Platinum	10c	..	July 29	July 15
Spicer Mfg pf	75c	Q	July 15	July 3
U S Smeltg. Ref and Mining	$2	..	July 15	July 3
Westinghouse El and Mfg pf	$7.50	Q	Aug. 31	July 31

Union Pacific Revenues Gain

NEW YORK (AP)—Union Pacific Railroad Company's revenues this month, said Carl R. Gary, president, are maintaining about the like increase over last year as has been shown in recent months. June operating revenues were holding about 10 per cent higher.

Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

‡1936 High	Range Low	Stock and Div. in $	High	Low	Last June 25	Last June 24
50	42	Abraham & Str (1.80)	52½	51	52½	50½
100½	100⅞	Adams Express (.20)	12¼	11⅞	12	11¾
28	22¼	Addressograph (.60)	26½	26	26½	26½
21½	1⅛	Advance Rumely	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	..
69½	58	Air Reduction (1*)	70	69¼	69¼	69⅞
6¼	2	Airway Elec App	4⅜	3⅜	4⅜	4½
4⅝	2½	Alaska Juneau (.60*)	13¾	13⅜	13⅜	13⅞
4⅝	2½	Alleghany Corp (h)	3¼	3	3	3⅛
30¾	12⅜	Allegh pf ww xxx (h)	24⅜	24	24	24¼
29½z	12¼	Allegh pf ww XL (h)	23⅛	22½	22½	..
45⅛	27	Alleghany pr pf (h)	35¼	35	35	35
39¼	29¼	Alleghany Steel (1)	30⅝	30	30	..
208	157	Allied Chem (6)	206	201	201	205
28¾	23½	Allied Mills (¾c)	25	24⅛	24⅛	25
11	6¾	Allied Stores	10¾	10⅜	10½	10¾
84	69	Allied Stores pf (5)	80¼	79¼	79¼	80¼
56½	35⅜	Allis Chalmers (1)	48⅜	47⅛	47½	48¾
28½	19¾	Alpha Portl Cem (1)	23½	23½	23½	..
125½	75	Amerada (2)	98	97	98	96½
55½	42⅛	Am Bank Note (1)	43½	43	43	43¾
72	65	Am Bank Note pf (3)	69	68½	69	..
50⅞	40	Am Brake S&F (1.60)	49½	48¾	49½	48
13½	12¾	Am Brake S&F (5x)	13½	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
135½	115¾	Am Can (4*)	134	132¾	132¾	133⅞
166½	162¼	Am Can pf (7)	164¾	164	164¾	..
41	30	Am Car & Fdry	36⅜	36	36	36½
73¼	57¾	Am Car & F pf	70	69½	69½	69¾
95½	87⅞	Am Chicle (4)	91⅜	91⅜	91⅜	90⅞
13¾	8⅛	Am Colortype	8¼	8	8	8⅛
32⅝	21¼	Am Com Alcohol	21¾	21¾	21¾	21⅞
24⅞	16¼	Am Crystal Sugar	26¼	25½	25¾	25⅝
99½	89	Am Crys Sug 1 pf (6)	97¾	97¾	97¾	98
5	3½	Am Encaustic T	4	4	4	4⅛
43	29¾	Am & For Pow pf	34½	34	34½	34⅜
9¾	6½	Am & For Pow	7⅜	7¼	7¼	7⅜
18¼	13	Am Hawaiian (1)	19¾	18¼	18¼	18
8⅜	3¾	Am Hide & L	6	6	6	6
41½	37	Am Home Pr (2.40)	40	39⅝	40	40
4⅝	2	Am Ice	20½	19½	20½	..
13⅜	9⅝	Am International	11	10¾	10¾	11⅛
36¼	23⅛	Am Locomotive	26⅜	26	26	26½
95½	66	Am Loco pf	77	77	77	77
29⅞	21	Am Mach & Fy (.80)	25¼	25	25	..
15	10	Am Mach & Met (¼b)	11¾	11⅝	11¾	12⅜
35⅞	27	Am Metal	30⅝	29	30	30
128	126	Am Metal 6% (4g)	128	128	128	..
42½	35½	Am News (1½)	42½	42	42½	..
12¾	7½	Am Power & Lt	12⅜	11¾	11¾	12¼
54¾	36⅜	Am P&L 5% (2½)	58	55¾	55¾	56⅝
63¾	43	Am P&L 6% pf (3)	67⅜	65¾	65¾	66⅜
27⅜	18¾	Am Radiator	20⅝	20⅛	20⅜	20⅝
34	25¾	Am Rolling Mill (1.20)	27	26⅜	26⅜	27
116½	89⅜	Am Safety Razor (6)	112½	109½	112½	109
37	18	Am Seating (n)	21	20⅝	20⅝	21⅜
91⅞	56¾	Am Smelt & Ref (2)	82¼	80¾	80¾	81¾
73½	57½	Am Snuff (3*)	64	64	64	..
33⅜	20½	Am Steel Fdries	29⅝	28¾	28¾	29
125	107¾	Am Steel F pf (2)	122	122	122	28
36	26	Am Stores (2)	28	28	28	..
61⅛	53¼	Am Sugar Ref (2)	53¾	53⅛	53⅝	53⅜
141⅞	129	Am Sug Ref pf (7)	139¼	139¼	139¼	..
178	149½	Am Tel & Tel (9)	170	167½	167½	169⅞
102½	87	Am Tobacco (5)	97½	97	97½	..
104	88½	Am Tobacco B (5)	99½	99⅛	99½	99½
11⅞	9⅜	Am Type Fdrs	10	10	10	9⅞
25½	19¼	Am Wat W & E	23¾	23	23⅛	23¾
11½	7¾	Am Woollen	9½	9	9	9⅜
70¾	54¾	Am Woolen pf (2g)	68¾	68	68	69
2	⅞	Am Writ Pap (h)	⅞	¾	¾	⅞
10	4⅛	Am Writ P pf (h)	5⅜	4⅞	4⅞	5¼
7¾	3⅝	Am Zinc Lead&S	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
39¾	28	Anaconda Cop (½b)	35½	34½	34½	35¾
46	35	Anaconda Wire (¼b)	41½	41½	41½	41
26	15½	Anchor Cap (.60)	19½	19⅛	19½	19½
117	97	Anchor Cap pf (6½)	100½	100	100	..
50	37	Archer Daniels (1*)	42¼	42½	42½	42½
110½	105¼	Armour Del pf (7)	108	108	108	..
7⅞	4⅝	Armour Ill	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	4¾
84	66¼	Armour Ill pr pf (6) (N)	72¼	70¾	70¾	71¼
62⅜	47¼	Armstrong Cork (1½)	56¼	54¾	54¾	56¼
15	7½	Arnold Constable (½)	11¾	11	11	11⅞
22⅛	8⅛	Artloom Corp	14	13	13	14
18	12⅜	Asso Dry Goods	16¾	16¼	16½	16⅝
86⅜	59	Atchison T&SF (2e)	78⅞	76½	77	78⅞
106¾	90¾	*Atchison pf (5)	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛	105½
35¾	21⅞	Atl Coast Line	24¼	24	24	24½
19½	11	Atl Gulf & WI	19⅜	18	18	18
21¾	13½	Atl Gulf &WI pf	22⅞	22	22	21¾
35⅛	26⅜	Atl Refining (1)	29⅜	28¾	29	29
73	48	Atlas Powder (2*)	58	57⅛	58	58
115	111⅞	Atl Ref pf (4)	115	115	115	114¾
30⅛	16	Atlas Tack (½b)	16	15	15	16⅜
54¼	26⅝	Auburn Auto	29⅞	29½	29½	29½
46½	31	Austin Nichols	6	6	6	6
10⅛	5⅝	Austin Nichols A (2)	32¼	32¼	32¼	32½
7¾	4⅝	Aviation Corp Del	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	5½

—B—

6⅞	3	Baldwin Loco (h)	3⅛	3	3	3⅛
54½	29½	Baldwin L pf (h)	39	39	39	39
24¼	15⅞	Balt & Ohio	18⅝	18	18⅜	18⅝
34¼	21	Balt & Ohio pf	26½	26¼	26¼	26½
117½	112¼	Bangor & Ar pf (7)	117½	117	117	..
20¾	13¼	Barker Bros	16	16	16	15⅝
102	82¼	Barker Bros pf	94	94	94	..
20	14⅜	Barnsdall A (.60*)	17	16⅛	16¾	16¼
18¾	17	Bayuk Cigar (¾)	17¾	17½	17½	17½
26	18	Beatrice Cream (⅓e)	24⅞	24⅛a	24⅛	24⅝
96	85	Beech-Nut Pack (3*)	94	93⅜	93⅜	93⅞
16¼	13⅛	Belding Hem (1)	14¼	14¼	14¼	..
31¾	25⅜	Bendix Aviation (⅓e)	27⅞	26⅞	26⅞	27¾
24⅜	20	Beneficial Ind Ln (1½*)	21⅜	21	21	21⅛
57¼	48	Best & Co (2*)	54½	54¼	54½	54¾
3¾	2⅜	Bald Loco asd	3	3	3	3
63⅜	45¾	Beth Steel	53¼	51⅞	51⅞	54⅜
19	16⅛	Beth Steel 5% pf	17⅜	17⅛	17¼	17⅛
120¼	110	Beth Steel 7% pf	113	113	113	113
48	23	Bigelow Sanford (¼)	35	35	35	35
..	..	Blaw Knox (.10b)	16¼	15⅞	15⅞	16⅜
112	109¾	Bloomingdale pf (7)	111⅜	111⅛	111⅛	..
99	78	Blumenthal pf	79	78⅛	78⅛	..
26½	16⅞	Boeing Airplane	22¾	21⅝	21¾	22½
63⅛	46¼	Bohn Alum & Br (3)	47	44½	44½	47
45	39⅜	Bon Ami B (2*)	39½	39½	39½	..
30¼	25⅝	Borden (1.60)	30	29¾	30	29⅞
83¾	64	Borg Warner (3)	76⅜	75	75	75⅞
18⅞	13⅛	Bridgeport Brass (.40)	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13¼
64⅞	43¼	Briggs Mfg (2*)	52¾	51¼	51¼	52¼
69	48	Briggs & Strat (3)	52¼	51	51	51¾
48½	41	Bristol Myers (2*)	44½	44½	44½	..
50½	40¼	Brooklyn Man T (3)	49	48½	48½	49
56½	44½	Brooklin Un Gas (3)	48	48	48	..
65⅝	50	Brown Shoe (3)	51	51	51	51
13	8⅛	Brunswick Balke	9¾	9⅜	9⅜	9½
14¼	8⅞	Bucyrus Erie	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	12¼
20⅛	13½	Bucyrus E cv pf	17⅛	16¾	16¾	17⅜
121	100	Bucyrus E pf (3¾$)	119½	119⅛	119½	119
15⅞	9⅛	Budd Mfg	13	12¾	12⅞	13
3⅜	2⅛	Budd Rts	2½	2½	2½	2½
14	8¾	Budd Wheel	10½	10¼	10¼	10⅜
31⅛	20¾	Bullard (¼b)	25	25	25	..
20¼	11½	Bulova Watch	24¾	24¾	24¾	..
33¼	25	Burroughs Add .60*)	26¾	26⅞	26½	26½
9	2½	Bush Term (h)	5	5	5	5½
19	8¼	Bush Term deb (h)	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	..
24⅞	14⅛	Bush T Bldes pf ct	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼
65	25⅜	Butte Cop & Zince	4½	4⅜	4⅜	4½
25¼	16½	Byers	18¼	18	18	19¼
29	22	Byron Jackson (1)	27¾	27	27	27⅜

—C—

37⅝	30¼	Calif Packing (1½)	31	31	31	31⅜
1⅞	⅝	Callahan Z & L	⅞	⅞	⅞	1
14	6	Calumet & Hecla (¼b)	10⅛	9¾	9¾	10
40¼	30	Campbell Wy&C (1*)	34¾	33¾	33	34⅝
16½	10⅝	Canada Dry	14	13⅝	13⅝	14⅛
16	10⅞	Canadian Pacific	12⅞	12½	12¾	12⅞
43½	37	Cannon Mills (2)	40	40	40	..
18½	12¾	Capital Admin	14½	14	14	..
52½	45¾	Capital Adm pf (3)	50⅞	50⅞	50⅞	..
9¾	6¾	Carriers & Gen (.20)	7¼	6⅞	6⅞	..
186	92¼	Case Thresh	181	179¼	179¼	181¾
79	54¾	Caterpillar Trac (2)	77¾	77½	77½	77¾
32¼	21¾	Celanese Corp (½b)	24⅛	23¾	23½	24¼
31½	19	Celotex Co	24¾	24¾	24¼	24¼
71¼	54	Celotex Co pf	66	66	66	66⅝
35¼	25⅜	Central Aguirre (1½*)	29⅛	28¼	29	28¼
9¾	6½	Century Ribbon	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	..
58	47¾	Cerro de Pasco (4)	54⅛	53	53	54¼
19¼	8¼	Certain-Teed	9½	9	9¼	9½
102½	80½	Certain-Teed pf	89½	89	89	90
21	19¼	Champion P & F	20½	20½	20½	20⅜
104¼	101	Champion F pf (6)	103	102½	102½	103¼
74½	59	Chesapeake Corp (3)	71½	71	71	71¼
61	51	Ches & Ohio (2.80)	59⅝	59⅝	59⅜	59⅜
23⅞	11¼	Chi & Gt West (1)	13⅞	13¾	13¾	13¾
8⅛	4	Chi & GT W pf (h)	7¾	7	7¼	7¾
57⅛	27⅜	Chi Mil & St P pf (h)	3½	3½	3½	3⅝
4⅝	2⅛	Chi & N'western (h)	3	2⅞	3	..
20½	12½	Chi Pneu Tool	17⅜	17	17	17⅛
56	40¾	Chi Pneu T pf	53¼	52½	52½	53¾
3	1½	Chi Rk I & P (h)	2	2	2	2
7⅞	3¼	Chi RI & P 6% (h)	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	..
8	3½	Chi RI & P 7% (h)	5	4⅞	5	4⅞
31¾	19¾	Chi Yellow Cab (2)	27⅛	27⅛	27½	27
26⅜	15⅝	Crosley Radio (⅓e)	27¼	26⅜	26⅜	27¼
62¾	43⅝	Crown Cork & S (1)	61⅝	59⅝	59¾	61¾
47⅜	45¼	Crown Cork pf (2.70)	46½	45⅝	45⅝	46¾
10⅞	7¼	Crown Zeller vtc	8¼	8¼	8¼	8⅜
41	28	Crucible Steel	36¼	35½	35½	37
115	95½	Crucible Stl pf (2g)	107½	106⅞	107½	106¾
27⅜	15½	Cuba Co	19⅜	18⅜	18⅝	19⅜
14¾	6⅜	Cuban Am Sug	10⅞	10¼	10½	10½
102	63½	Cuban Am Sug pf	95½	94	95½	95
44½	25½	Cudahy Packing (2½)	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜
24¼	16⅞	Curtis Publishing	18	17¾	17¾	17⅝
104	94½	Curtis Pub pf (7)	103½	103⅜	103½	..
9¼	4	Curtiss-Wright	5¾	5½	5½	5¾
21⅜	10½	Curtiss-Wright A	15⅛	14⅞	15	15½
3-16	1⅛	Curtiss W Rts	5-32	1⅛	⅛	5-32
65	43¼	Cutler Hammer (1*)	53⅝	53½	53½	53½

—D—

80⅝	52	Deere & Co	90¾	79⅛	79⅛	80⅝
31⅛	22	Del & Hudson	41	40	40	40¾
23⅛	14⅞	Del Lack & W	16¾	16¼	16¼	16⅝
153	128	Detroit Edison (4*)	144	142	1s2	140½
40½	33⅞	Diamond Match (1½*)	35¼	35¼	35¼	35¾
21	20⅛	Dixie Vortex (1½)	19¾	19¾	19¾	20¼
34⅜	18¼	Distillers Cp Seag	22	21	21	22
61½	41½	Dome Mines (2*)	56¼	56⅛	56¼	56⅛
75¾	50⅝	Douglas A	64⅜	62½	63	63¾
⅛	⅛	Duluth so Shore	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
8¼	5	Dunhill Inter	5¼	5¼	5¼	5⅛
153	133	du Pont de Nem (3.60*)	150½	149	149¼	151

—E—

9⅞	6	Eastern Roll Mill	6⅜	6	6	6⅜
172	156	Eastman Kodak (5*)	171	170	170	172
37	28½	Eaton Mfg (2)	33	32½	32½	33
44⅝	30⅜	Elec Auto-Lite (1.20)	37⅞	36	36½	37½
17⅜	10	Elec Boat	13¾	13¼	13¼	13½
7¾	5¾	Elec & Mus Ind (.24e)	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	6¼
16¾	6⅜	Elec Pow & Lt	16⅛	14⅞	15¼	15¾
68⅞	29½	El Pow & L 6% pf	66	65⅝	65½	65¾
73½	32¾	Elec Pow & L pf	72½	70¼	70¾	..
55¼	43¾	Elec Sto Battery (2*)	43⅞	43½	43½	44
3⅞	1½	Elk Horn Coal pf (h)	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
114	112½	Endicott John pf (5)	112⅞	112⅞	112⅞	..
15⅜	7½	Engineers Pub S	14¾	14½	14½	15
78½	45½	Engineers P S 5pf	80	80	80	78½
85½	55	Engineers PS 6pf	88	88	88	85
83½	48	Engineers PS ww	84	84	84	83½
7⅝	5¼	Equitable Off Blg (.10b)	6	6	6	..
17⅝	11	Erie RR	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	13
27¾	16	Erie RR 1p	20	20	20	20
19	11¾	Erie RR 2pf	13½	13½	13½	..
40⅞	27½	Evans Products (1)	28⅝	27½	27½	28½
8¼	4⅞	Exchange Buffet	6½	6⅜	6⅝	6

—F—

5⅞	2⅝	Fairbanks Co	3	3	3	3
18⅜	8½	Fairbanks pf		12	12	12
53⅜	34¾	Fairbanks Morse		51⅜	51	51½
155	122½	Fairbanks M 6% pf (6)		152	152	152
41½	31⅞	Fajardo Sug (2)		40⅜	38	39½
92	40½	Fed Min & Sm new		40	40	40
101	69⅞	Fed M & S pf new		88	88	88
12¼	7⅜	Fed Motor Tr (.40)		9⅝	9½	9½
4½	2½	Fed Water Serv		3¼	3¼	3¼
30½	20½	Fed'd Dept Sto (1)		30½	30	30⅛
49½	38	Fidelity Ph F In (1.20*)		43½	43½	43¼
33⅛	24⅞	Firestone T&T (1.20)		29⅞	29⅛	29¼
105¼	100½	Firestn T&R pf A (6)		105¼	105⅛	105⅛
48¾	40	First Nat Stores (2½)		48¾	48	48
11¾	4½	Follansbee B (h)		7	6¾	6¾
47½	33¾	Food Mach n (1)		34	33	33
26⅞	20½	Foster-Wheeler		26⅞	26⅛	26¼
38	30½	Fourth Nat Inv (¾b)		33⅜	33	33¼
35⅜	27½	Freeport Texas (1)		29	28	28
135	118½	Freeport Tex pf (6)		122	121	121
53½	31½	Fuller 2pf		39½	39½	39½

—G—

5¼	3¾	Gabriel Snub A		5¼	55	5⅛	5¼
16¼	11½	Gameweil		13	13	13	..
12½	8½	Gen Am Inv		10½	10	10	10¼
104½	97	Gen Am In pf ww (6)		101	101	101	102
63	49¼	Gen Am Trans (1¾)		49	48¼	48	49
34¾	22	Gen Asphalt (¼e)		25½	25¼	25¼	25½
14⅜	10¾	Gen Baking (.60)		11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅝
15⅝	5¾	Gen Cable		11⅜	11	11	11½
33¾	17	Gen Cable A		23¾	23¾	23¾	..
95	70½	Gen Cable pf		89½	88½	88⅞	..
41¼	34⅛	*Gen Electric (1)		39	38⅝	38⅜	39¼
43¾	33⅜	Gen Foods (1.80)		42⅜	41⅜	41⅝	42⅜
43⅜	7⅜	Gen Gas & E A		2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
20	19½	Gen G & E 8% A		35	35	35	..
64¼	39¾	Gen Mills (3)		64¼	64	64	64½
120½	117¾	Gen Motors pf (6)		120	120	120	119½
71	53⅞	Gen Motors (2*)		68½	68½	66⅝	68
122	118	Gen Mot 5% pf (5)		121¾	121⅝	121⅝	121⅞
8¾	5¾	Gen Out Ad		8	7½	7¾	7⅝
36	18⅝	Gen Out Ad A		36	34¾	36	34
6⅝	3½	Gen Pub Service		4½	4	4¼	4¾
50	32½	Gen Ry Signal (1)		35⅝	34½	34½	35½
44½	33¼	Gen Refractories (1)		37¾	37⅛	37⅛	37½
60½	32½	Gen Steel Cas pf		14¾	13⅜	14	14¾
90	82	Gillett S R pf (5)		79¾	78	78	80
13½	6¾	Gimbel Bros		13½	12¾	13	12⅞
94	69	Gimbel Bros pf (2b)		93½	92⅝	93½	94
55¼	39¾	Glidden (2)		44½	43⅝	43⅝	44½
114½	104¾	Glidden ppf (7)		104⅛	104⅛	104⅛	105
7½	3⅞	Gabel,Aiscot	

Business and Industry

Freight Traffic Shows Material Gain Over Last Year's Volume

Commerce and Finance

Public Interest In Common Stocks Rising, Says SEC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 25 — A sharp decrease in bonds and debentures to be used for the retirement of debt and a striking increase of preferred and common stock issues is shown in an analysis of registration statements under the Securities Act of 1933, indicating according to the SEC, a revival of public interest in offerings of equity securities.

The volume of all effective registration statements fell off with a slackening of the large-scale refunding movement, the aggregate being $319,318,654, compared with $751,012,738 in April. The large total in April was due in part to heavy filings late in March, the last month in which the use of Sept. 30, 1935, financial statements was permitted.

46 Issues in May

During May 46 common stock issues became effective for an aggregate of $88,913,000, or 27.8 per cent of the total; 15 preferred stock issues for $31,505,000, or 9.9 per cent; 13 issues of certificates of participation or beneficial interest for $13,713,000, or 4.3 per cent; five secured bond issues for $79,118,000, or 24.8 per cent; three debentures issues for $105,000, or 33 per cent, and one issue of short-term notes for $503,000, or 0.2 per cent.

Percentage figures for common and preferred stock issues compared with total offerings becoming effective in previous months follow:

April common stock 22.5 and preferred 7.2, March 14 and 4.9, respectively, February 12.8 and 14.8, January 9.9 and 1. The commission said stock issues by seasoned companies contributed largely to May's increase.

Net Proceeds

Of the $81,723,000 of net proceeds from all issues to be used for repayment of debt $71,509,000 was for repayment before maturity, $8,570,000 at maturity and $1,644,000 of other debts. Of the remainder $2,294,923, or about 1 per cent, was to be applied to purchase of plant, equipment and miscellaneous assets; $27,466,179, or 10.9 per cent, for increased working capital; $46,996,464, or 18.7 per cent, to buy securities by investment companies and 0.6 per cent for other purposes.

About 91 per cent of the securities represented flotations by already established enterprises, and almost 9 per cent initial public offerings of new companies.

Manufacturing companies with 40.2 per cent of the gross registrations, were the chief registrants in May, investment companies second at 30.0 per cent and utility companies third at 24.7 per cent.

Crude Oil Output Drops During Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 25—Crude oil production in the United States during the past week was equal to a daily gross average of 2,963,400 barrels, compared to 2,971,400 in the preceding week, a drop of 8000, according to the American Petroleum Institute.

A decline of 20,900 barrels in the daily average output of Oklahoma and a gain of 17,850 in Texas were the important changes. Production was 125,100 barrels more than the calculation of 2,838,300 daily by the Bureau of Mines for June.

Motor fuel stocks in the United States, including the amount of unfinished gasoline contained in naptha distillates, at the close of last week were 69,214,000 barrels, compared to 70,668,000 at the end of the preceding week, a drop of 1,454,000. At the end of June, last year, motor fuel stocks were 59,507,000 barrels.

Gasoline stocks at refineries were down 1,007,000 barrels to 40,273,000, while those at bulk terminals, "in transit" and in pipe lines decreased 419,000 to 22,124,000. Unfinished gasoline stocks decreased 28,000 barrels to 6,817,000.

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LOS ANGELES

CHICAGO NEW YORK

Industrial Leader

Blank & Stoller

C. M. Chester

Chairman of General Foods Corporation and President of National Association of Manufacturers

Industry Will Use Own Initiative, Says General Foods Head

Speaking before factory managers of the General Foods Corporation gathered from all sections of the United States and Canada at the Hotel Statler, Boston last night, C. M. Chester, chairman of the company and president of the National Association of Manufacturers, made the statement that "business men are determined to proceed with their continuous improvements, through their own initiative in trade practices and relations with the public.

"In regard to General Foods Corporation, the door is not closed to further expansion through acquisition of desirable companies," Mr. Chester stated.

Tracing how the public shifted from praise for industry in the twenties to exaggerated blame in the early thirties, Mr. Chester said: "Realizing that industry has already made a splendid contribution, both economically and socially, we know that there still are abuses to be corrected. We are determined to correct our shortcomings ourselves, for the simple reasons that we have the greatest interest at stake, and, being on the job, are in the best position to make these corrections.

"In the field of employee relations, factory managers can render particularly important service—doing what they can to help workers keep at work under the most satisfactory conditions, with a realization that they must be treated fairly and squarely—and that they are a part of a real team in a business that is conducted in the public's interest."

Netherlands Bank Rate Cut to 4 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMSTERDAM, June 25—Reduction in the Bank of Netherlands discount rate to 4 per cent from 4½ per cent follows out previous expectations in the money market which has been easier since the cessation of gold outflow. The cut is in line with the French Government's easy money policy to spur recovery and lowers the rate to the level of the new French discount rate in effect now after second reduction.

It does not indicate a complete return to the easy conditions in the money market prior to the European gold bloc crisis, but rather appears a test of the somewhat improved situation there. The one half of 1 per cent cut compares with the two advances of 1 per cent, each at the peak of the crisis.

It is, however, the first official move toward easier money conditions in Holland since the beginning of the strain.

Oregon Minerals Valued At $1,931,358 in 1935

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEDFORD, Ore., June 25 — Renewed activity in Oregon mines produced minerals valued at $1,931,358 during 1935, a report of the United States Bureau of Mines shows. This high figure is an increase of 59 per cent, or $715,283 over the previous year.

Gold production leads the list of minerals with 51,800 ounces, valued at $1,813,000, an increase of 18,088 ounces, or 54 per cent over 1934. Silver mines produced 112,000 fine ounces.

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Philadelphia Baltimore Washington

Richmond, Va. Holliston, Mass.

Carloadings Have Gain of 22 P. C. Over 1935 Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 25—Returns for the first 19 railroads reporting for the week ended June 20 reveal a sharp increase in carloadings over the corresponding 1925 period.

In the weeks immediately preceding, percentage gains had dwindled from the unusually high shipments of last year in anticipation of a strike that failed to develop. In the week from June 15 to June 22, last year, loadings on all lines were off almost 100,000 cars, from 652,111 to 567,847.

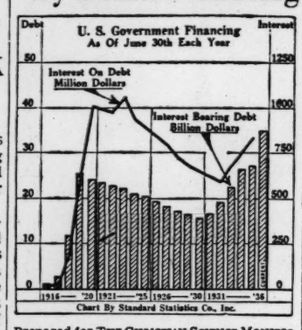
Line or total loadings from the first 19 roads for the June 20 week amount to 359,424 cars, a rate approximating the peak levels of the year. This is an increase of 0.7 per cent over 356,616 in the preceding week, but a spurt of 22.5 per cent over 293,363 for the similar week of 1935. Retention of this percentage gain when returns are in from all carriers would be the widest advance of the year.

Estimate for all lines is about 690,000 cars. In the June 13 week, total was 686,812 units. The 1936 high was 695,845 for the week to June 6.

Loadings on 19 roads compare:

	June 20 Week	June 13 Week	Year Ago
Pennsylvania	61,773	61,067	54,976
N. Y. Central	40,038	39,692	32,266
Balt. & Ohio	30,178	31,082	23,543
Southern Pacific	27,293	27,062	22,099
Ches. & Ohio	22,515	22,380	17,315
Atchison	21,136	20,743	17,977
St. Paul	20,716	19,853	15,215
Norfolk & Westn	19,517	19,496	15,453
Burlington	15,012	14,368	12,012

Public Debt Raised By Bonus Financing



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

AS A result of the June financing and issuance of soldiers' bonus bonds, the gross public debt has been increased by some $2,700,000,000, to a new record high.

A part of this increase reflects a substantial addition to the Treasury's cash balance to provide funds for cashing bonus bonds, and redemption of these bonds will reduce the Government debt somewhat.

Missouri Pacific	14,692	14,303	11,608
Pitts & L Erie	6,565	6,632	4,488
Pere Marquette	6,063	6,252	5,180
Wabash	5,249	5,460	4,640
Nickel Plate	5,044	5,006	4,165
M-K-T	5,545	4,642	3,862
Gulf Coast	2,332	2,368	1,965
Intl. Gt. Northern	2,310	2,178	1,935
*Illinois Central	29,459	29,998	24,151
*Rock Island	24,987	24,034	20,513
Total	359,424	356,616	293,363

*oTTal handlings.

The World's Business

Trade Agreements Act—Is It Constitutional?—A Necessary Delegation of Legislative Power

By H. B. E.

THE Trade Agreements Act is one of the two laws passed in the Roosevelt Administration (the other is the provision allowing the President to change the gold content of the dollar within a certain range) which the Republicans declare they would repeal on coming into office. A test as to its constitutionality is probably certain if the Republicans don't win. High tariffism, of course, explains the antipathy toward it. But the juridicial case against it is that it is an unconstitutional delegation of legislative power to the Executive.

The case rests upon the constitutional clause conferring the treaty-making power upon the Senate and the President acting jointly. The Senate shall "advise and consent." Of late years the Senate has interpreted this provision as "advising" before a treaty is signed and "consenting" to it afterward. "Advising" and "consenting" have both been consigned to the limbo by the Trade Agreements Act. The President does all the negotiating, and he does not even submit the agreements to the Senate, let alone consult with them during the negotiations.

This, however, is no sign of the approach of the totalitarian state. There is ample precedent for negotiating agreements with foreign countries without submitting them to the Senate for ratification as treaties. Agreements thus concluded are commonly referred to as executive agreements. They have sometimes taken the form of exchanges of notes, sometimes of "agreements" or "protocols." These agreements have had to do with such subjects as quarantine inspection of vessels, reciprocal recognition of certificates of inspection of vessels assigned to the transport of passengers, relief from double income tax on shipping profits, the admission of civil aircraft, customs treatment of imports for consular offices, most-favored-nation treatment in customs matters and commercial relations generally, international claims, radio broadcasting, etc. The high water mark in executive agreements was probably reached in Theodore Roosevelt's time. It was often said that he ran the foreign relations of the country by means of them. Like George Washington, who vowed he would never appear before the Senate again with a treaty, Theodore Roosevelt shrank from exposing the country's foreign relations to senatorial mutilation. So he preferred agreements to treaties.

Some agreements were reached on the President's own initiative. Others were negotiated at the behest of Congress. The McKinley Tariff Act of 1890, for instance, *empowered* the President to suspend by proclamation the free entry of certain articles when he should be satisfied that the exporters were discriminating against American imports. The President acted upon this authority. And his power was sustained, in spite of a test by an aggrieved party before the Supreme Court. In 1922 Congress also gave tariff authority to the President. Section 315 of the Fordney-McCumber Act provided that the President might by proclamation raise or lower, within a range of 50 per cent above or below the existing tariff, the duty on imports for the purposes of equalizing the cost of production. The President in a succeeding article had the power of excluding goods altogether. The Hawley-Smoot Act in 1930 contained substantially the same provisions.

This may appear to the reader to be the kind of delegation of congressional power to the Executive which the Supreme Court has so frequently of late said is improper. Clearly both the treaty-making power and the tariff power are vested in Congress. And yet in tariff acts preceding the Trade Agreements Act, Congress has delegated its power, and the Supreme Court has upheld it. The reason is simple. Congress, as well as the courts, recognizes that it cannot hope to legislate in detail on every subject coming within its purview.

Think—to take one of many illustrations—of what would be involved in tariff negotiations. The purpose of the Trade Agreements Act is to improve foreign trade. Such purposes could not be realized by lowering import duties or removing import restrictions on goods unless by so doing the United States should be able to obtain some benefit for American exports to foreign countries. What is involved, consequently, is a bargain based upon a knowledge of all the facts of the case and delicate negotiations. Could Congress acquire the facts and make a good job of the negotiation? Of course not. It could not be expected to ascertain with any degree of accuracy facts which would enable it to legislate with respect, say, to the duty to be paid on pineapples, bananas, or ginger root coming from Haiti in return for a lower duty in Haiti on American meat, lard, raisins, prunes, apricots, etc. Suppose Congress attempted to cope with such details. The upshot would be, as was stated by the Supreme Court in a test on delegation of power, "to stop the wheels of government and bring about confusion, if not paralysis, in the conduct of the public business."

All that the Supreme Court requires is that, as the condition of the delegation of powers, Congress shall lay down the *policy* to be pursued and the *standards* to be applied in administration. In these respects most of the New Deal laws were deficient. But the Trade Agreements Act is thoroughly equipped. By the act of 1934 Congress declared it to be its policy to expand foreign markets. In furtherance of that policy it authorized the President to enter into agreements with foreign governments when he has found out:

(1) That existing duties or other import restrictions of the United States or a foreign country are unduly burdening and restricting foreign trade; and

(2) that the purpose declared by Congress will be promoted by modifications of such duties and restrictions.

At the same time Congress placed the exercise of the discretion conferred upon the President within certain limitations. These limitations are that he cannot increase or decrease duties by more than 50 per cent of any existing rate or transfer an article between the dutiable and free lists. Antis allege that no proper opportunity is given to domestic business men to make known their position. This is entirely untrue. Under the act the President, before concluding an agreement, must give reasonable public notice of his intention to do so, in order that interested persons may have an opportunity of presenting their views.

Thus there is:

(1) a declared policy by the Congress.

(2) authority conferred upon the President; coupled with certain requirements as to the finding of facts, and

(3) specific limitations upon the exercise of this power; i. e., a sphere within which the President can operate, but beyond which he cannot go. This latter is most important from the point of view of the constitutionality of the delegation of power, as interpreted in the last few years.

The necessity for the delegation of power as represented by the Trade Agreements Act had always been realized till the wholesale delegation of power under the New Deal caused the present reaction against the most warrantable delegations. It might be profitable again to read Mr. Hoover's warning to the Cleveland convention against reaction.

Louisville Railroad $26,000,000 Issue Offered to Public

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 25—Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company $26,000,000 first and refunding mortgage 3¾ per cent Series E bonds, due on April 1 in the year 2003 are being offered today by Morgan Stanley & Co.

The bonds will be priced at 98 and accrued interest, to yield about 3.83 per cent. Morgan Stanley & Co. is the sole underwriter and the bond distribution will be made through a selling group of about 350 members throughout the country.

The bonds were bought by the bankers from the company at 96. The proceeds to the company, therefore, amounted to $24,960,000, excluding accrued interest. They will be used, with other funds to be provided by the company, to redeem the following outstanding issues this year; $3,500,000 of the company's St. Louis division first mortgage 6s, due on March 1, 1971, to be called for payment on Sept. 1 at 107; $10,000,000 of the company's 10-year 5 per cent bonds, Series A, due on Oct. 1, 1941, to be retired on Oct. 1 at 103, and $12,753,000 of the company's first and refunding mortgage 5½ per cent bonds, due on April 1, 2003, to be called on Oct. 1 at 102. The amount required for these redemptions is $27,053,000, excluding accrued interest.

The new bonds will be redeemable at the option of the company, in whole or in part upon 60 days' notice and on any interest date, at 105 to and including April 1, 1955; at 104 thereafter to April 1, 1970; at 103 thereafter to April 1, 1985; at 102 thereafter to April 1, 1995; at 101 thereafter to April 1, 2000, and at par thereafter to maturity.

Severe Drought Continues to Take Its Heavy Toll of Western Crops

CHICAGO, June 25 (AP)—Intense heat hastened the destruction of crops in drought scourged sections of the West today.

Concern grew apace as the federal forecaster of Chicago described the current month as the second driest June on record. No relief was sighted. Meteorologists cited the "likelihood of a few scattered thundershowers in the northern third of the north central states" but predicted generally fair weather accompanied by "abnormally high" temperatures.

In North Dakota—where officials reckoned half the State's 87,000 farm families were in need of assistance—readings of 107 degrees at Bismarck, 105 at Jamestown, and 101 at Fargo were recorded yesterday. Napoleon and Dickinson reported unofficial highs of 110 and 109 respectively. Aberdeen, S. D., reported a seasonal peak of 106 and Miles City, Mont., 103.

"Conditions are the worst I ever encountered," stated M. A. Kennedy, South Dakota's WPA administrator. He said cattle were being shipped out by the trainload in some ravaged areas. Short harvests of oats and barley were in prospect for parts of Iowa. Chicago grain traders received private advice that 75 per cent of North Dakota's wheat was imperilled. The situation was "growing worse hourly" in southeastern Montana, declared Gov. Elmer Holt.

Distressed North Dakota farmers went to Bismark to hear Gov. Walter Welford's report on a $50,000,000 to $100,000,000 program drafted in Washington for the relief of agriculturists in the Northwest.

Millions of grasshoppers migrated through eastern Nebraska and western Iowa. Prof. M. H. Swenk of the University of Nebraska described the horde as the heaviest he had seen in many years. He said they were of the same type as those which destroyed crops in the 1874 plague.

Nat C. Murray, Chicago crop observer, asserted that in many districts of the Middle West June precipitation had measured less than it did in the same month of the devastating drought of 1934.

Western railroads decided to adopt emergency rates on cattle in northeastern Wyoming and southern Montana, subject to Interstate Commerce Commission approval.

Bank Clearings Up 11.5 P. C. in Week

NEW YORK, June 25 (AP)—Bank clearings in 22 leading cities during the week ended June 24 amounted to $5,572,681,000, an increase of 11.5 per cent over the $4,997,943,000 reported the same week a year ago, according to Dun & Bradstreet. In the preceding week the gain over a year ago was 9.2 per cent.

At New York City the total was $3,545,158,000, compared with $3,302,125,000 last year, an increase of 7.4 per cent over a year ago.

The total for all cities in the latest week dropped $867,050,000 below that of the preceding week.

Gains were reported from virtually all of the leading cities. The greatest percentage rises were in Atlanta, where they were 44.3 per cent ahead of last year; Dallas, with a 42.8 per cent gain, and New Orleans, which had a gain of 38.9 per cent. Clearings in Chicago amounted to $289,000,000, compared with $230,100,000 last year. A gain of 25.6 per cent.

T. E. Millsop New President of The Weirton Steel Co.

WEIRTON, W. Va., June 25 (AP)—T. E. Millsop became president today of the Weirton Steel Company, largest unit of the $156,000,000 National Steel Corporation, climaxing another up-from-the-ranks story of the industry.

Ernest T. Weir, chairman of National Steel, announced the promotion of the 37-year-old executive vice-president to fill the job made vacant by the passing of J. C. Williams a few weeks ago.

Mr. Millsop went to work at the age of 15 in an open hearth furnace of the Carnegie Steel Company mill in his native Sharon, Penna. Except for a three-year interruption during the World War, while he served in the Canadian and American aviation corps, he has continued working with steel.

After the war Mr. Millsop worked with the Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company mills, later he became a riveter in the Standard Tank Car Company's plate department, rising to production manager.

He quit this job to become a salesman for a Cleveland company, then in 1926 joined the rapidly growing Weirton steel concern as salesman. In three years he became assistant sales manager and assistant to the president in May, 1931. A year ago he was elected executive vice-president, a reward in part for his part in helping settle labor disturbances at the Weirton plant.

Mr. Millsop lives in Weirton, W. Va., where the main plant of his company is located. Other branches are at Steubenville, Ohio, and in Clarksburg, W. Va. It has approximately 12,000 employees.

This is not an Offering Circular. The offer of these Bonds is made only by means of the Offering Circular and will be made by the undersigned in this State only to registered dealers in securities in this State.

$26,000,000

Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company

First and Refunding Mortgage 3¾% Bonds Series E

Dated August 1, 1921 *Due April 1, 2003*

Bearing interest from April 1, 1936, payable April 1 and October 1 in New York City

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, TRUSTEE

Coupon Bonds in denomination of $1,000, registerable as to principal. Fully registered Bonds in denominations of $1,000, $5,000 and $10,000. Coupon and registered Bonds interchangeable.

Cumulative sinking fund sufficient to retire at or prior to maturity, by purchase or redemption, all Series E Bonds issued and sold.

Redeemable at the option of the Company, in whole or in part, upon 60 days' notice, on any interest payment date at the following prices and accrued interest: to and including April 1, 1955, at 105%; thereafter to and including April 1, 1970, at 104%; thereafter to and including April 1, 1985, at 103%; thereafter to and including April 1, 1995, at 102%; thereafter to and including April 1, 2000, at 101%; and thereafter at 100%. Also redeemable for the sinking fund upon 45 days' notice on any interest payment date to and including April 1, 1985, at 102½% and accrued interest and thereafter at the prices heretofore specified for optional redemption together with accrued interest in all cases.

The issue and sale of these Bonds are subject to authorization by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company has summarized as follows its letter dated June 23, 1936, to us describing this issue. The entire letter with Exhibits should be read prior to any purchase of these Bonds.

THE COMPANY *The Company, which has been in continuous operation since 1859, now owns 4,750 miles of railroad and operates 4,999 miles. It owns 71.78% of the capital stock of The Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway which operates an additional 1,154 miles. These lines form a comprehensive system serving the Kentucky and Alabama coal fields, coal fields in western Virginia and eastern Tennessee, and important commercial and industrial centers of the Middle South from the Ohio River to the Gulf. The Company operates in fourteen States.*

PURPOSE OF ISSUE *The net proceeds to be received by the Company from the sale of these Series E Bonds will be used, together with funds to be provided by the Company to the extent required, for the redemption of $3,500,000 of the Company's St. Louis Division First Mortgage 6% Gold Bonds due March 1, 1971, to be called for redemption on September 1, 1936 at 107%, $10,000,000 of the Company's Ten-Year Secured 5% Gold Bonds due October 1, 1941, and $12,753,000 of the Company's First and Refunding Mortgage 5½% Gold Bonds, Series A, due April 1, 2003, the latter two issues to be called for redemption on October 1, 1936 at 103% and 102% respectively, together with accrued interest in all cases. Subject to certain terms and conditions, the Company has agreed to sell to Morgan Stanley & Co. Incorporated and the latter has agreed to purchase from the Company the Series E Bonds at 96% plus accrued interest to date of delivery.*

EARNINGS *The following compilation has been prepared from the Condensed Income Statement of the Company (Exhibit B attached to letter dated June 23, 1936 describing the Bonds) and is subject to the notes forming an integral part of that statement and to the information in the Profit and Loss Statement (Exhibit C attached to said letter).*

Years ended December 31	Gross Operating Revenues	Gross Income	Deductions from Gross Income, including Interest	Net Income
1926	$147,136,531	$30,822,543	$11,400,432	$19,422,111
1927	144,605,117	27,951,886	11,225,645	16,726,241
1928	135,638,458	25,456,728	11,133,508	14,323,220
1929	132,055,983	24,834,261	11,107,719	13,726,542
1930	112,440,985	17,729,772	11,123,690	6,606,082
1931	87,019,791	11,888,466	10,848,520	1,039,946
1932	63,920,024	9,495,291	11,604,166	2,108,875 Loss
1933	65,656,958	12,844,708	11,048,992	1,795,716
1934	69,962,668	13,777,331	10,809,946	2,967,385
1935	75,694,731	14,787,082	10,658,139	4,128,943

The net income of the Company was $1,916,559 in the first four months of 1936 and $836,039 for the corresponding period of 1935, excluding the Company's proportion of profit (in 1936) and of loss (in 1935) from operations of the Clinchfield Railroad Company.

SECURITY *The $80,401,000 First and Refunding Mortgage Bonds outstanding in the hands of the public and pledged (giving effect to the sale of these Bonds, the redemption of the Series A bonds and the pledge of $109,000 bonds under the Georgia Railroad Lease) will be secured, in the opinion of the Company's counsel, by a direct lien on 4,750 miles of railroad owned in fee by the Company subject to the liens, in so far as they attach, of mortgages securing $134,745,000 of bonds outstanding in the hands of the public and pledged (excluding $10,000,000 South and North Alabama Railroad Bonds maturing August 1, 1936, $3,500,000 St. Louis Division First Mortgage Bonds to be called for redemption on September 1, 1936 and $13,900,000 mortgage bonds securing the Ten-Year Secured Bonds to be called for redemption on October 1, 1936, but including $391,000 of South and North Alabama Railroad Bonds maturing October 1, 1963 which are to be pledged under the Georgia Railroad Lease). The First and Refunding Mortgage permits the issuance of additional bonds thereunder which would be equally secured thereby, but closes all existing prior lien mortgages. The Mortgage permits the extension of bonds constituting prior debt to a date not later than January 1, 2003.*

The foregoing is merely a brief outline of certain information contained in the Offering Circular dated June 25, 1936, and is subject to the more detailed statements therein. The entire Offering Circular should be read prior to any purchase of these Bonds. Copies of such Offering Circular are obtainable only by registered dealers from the undersigned, who will offer these Bonds in this State only to registered dealers in securities in this State.

Price 98% and Accrued Interest

These Bonds are offered subject to prior sale when, as and if issued and accepted by the undersigned, and subject to authorization by the Interstate Commerce Commission of their issue and sale, and also subject to the approval of Messrs. Davis Polk Wardwell Gardiner & Reed of all legal proceedings in connection with their issue and sale. It is expected that delivery of Bonds in temporary form, exchangeable for definitive Bonds when prepared, will be made at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co. on or about July 7, 1936, against payment therefor in New York funds.

Morgan Stanley & Co. Incorporated is authorized, by an agreement with eight other investment banking houses, in connection with the issue of the Bonds and the underwriting by said houses of the sale of a portion thereof, to buy Bonds and to sell Bonds, either for long or short account, for the several accounts of itself and said investment banking houses, within the limits and during the period set forth in said agreement.

MORGAN STANLEY & CO.

Incorporated

June 25, 1936.

Democrats Denounce Supreme Court's Rulings But Abide by Them, Robinson Says

Two-Thirds Rule Issue Only Convention Fight

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, June 25 — The end of the South's veto power on Democratic presidential aspirants, perhaps the end of the "Solid South" itself, is involved in the fight to abrogate the two-thirds rule at the convention here.

Involved in the matter is the prospect that by abrogating the traditional rule, the New Deal reform or liberal elements will be able to perpetuate themselves in the Democratic Party in 1940, when the battle for succession begins. The conservative South, by itself, cannot block it.

The struggle over the rule is the only fight which this Democratic Convention offers, and even this fight promises to be tame. For the old rule—which can be modified by a simple majority—is expected to go overboard without much controversy after 104 years.

No Struggles

Democrats this year have no struggle over their presidential candidate.

They have no struggle over his running mate.

The party platform will, under some formula or other, indorse the New Deal.

Even Democratic dissenters like Alfred E. Smith, Royal S. Copeland, Eugene Talmadge of Georgia, will be out walking in their respective bailiwicks.

This absence of a real fight is a source of discouragement and dismay to genuine old-time Democrats, who wonder if their party is slipping. Only the contest over the two-thirds rule remains.

Has Veto Power

Under this rule the South has had a veto power in the Democratic convention, and if the rule goes, as now seems likely, one strand that has kept the South a compact unit, and "solid," snaps, though plenty of other strands remain. The South was only one of a number of minority combinations which had it in their power, under this rule, to veto specific candidates.

The rule was born in the Democratic convention at Baltimore, in 1832, as a stratagem to enable a pugnacious President to get the man he wanted for his running mate. The politicians in those days were shrewd fellows. Looking back over the gulf of a century, Democratic strategists at Philadelphia will feel more than a sense of comradeship with them at their devices.

It was blunt "Andy" Jackson, who wanted shrewd little Martin Van Buren on the ticket with him, instead of beetle-browed Calhoun, that precipitated the famous "two-thirds rule." Calhoun was up for renomination for the Vice-Presidency and more than half the delegates were ready to support him. So Jackson engineered a rule by which a mere majority was insufficient for a nomination, and two thirds was required instead. Van Buren got the job.

Bothersome Rule

The Democrats, meanwhile, got a rule that has plagued them, on and off, nearly every four years since.

It has prevented two men from getting the presidential nomination, and subsequently the Presidency of the United States, and affected American history to that extent; while in a third instance at least the result would probably have been different but for the rule.

The first to suffer from it was Martin Van Buren himself. For in 1844 he had a majority of delegates for his nomination for the Presidency, after his defeat in 1840, but he fell just 32 votes short of the required two thirds. James K. Polk was nominated and later elected. The rule that made "Little Van" Vice-President, thwarted his aspiration for the Presidency.

The most important effect of the rule, however, came in recent days: it was the rule that made a Princeton professor President of the United States in the throbbing days of the World War, rather than his rival, the Democratic Speaker of the House of Representatives, Woodrow Wilson, with his entry into the World War and his League of Nations, might never have had a chapter in world history but for the political maneuver of "Old Hickory," in the century before.

There are political quirks at all times in American politics. The man whom Wilson defeated for the presidential nomination in 1912 was Champ Clark, and today in 1936 it is Bennett Champ Clark, his son, and Senator from Missouri, who leads the fight to have the rule abolished which defeated his father.

One other time in recent days the rule has played a profound part in the selection of a presidential candidate. In 1924 William G. McAdoo's maximum vote fell only 20 short of a majority—so close that he would otherwise almost inevitably have received the nomination by political delegate-swapping.

Some Will Oppose

Some of the southern leaders at Philadelphia will oppose the abrogation of the old rule, if for no other reason that to placate the sentiment of folks back home. For a century, the rule has given the southern states a veto power on the action of the Democratic conventions. If they did not have the votes to dictate the candidate themselves, their compact block of delegates could at least insure blocking anyone obnoxious to them.

The old slavery days, and the bitter reconstruction days that followed, are gone now. It was at Baltimore in 1860, when the slavery debate was at its peak that the most bitter experience over the rule occurred. Democrats then split into two factions and held separate conventions. "Honest Abe" Lincoln, unknown Republican aspirant of the West, had just been nominated in Chicago. Both of the two Democratic conventions adopted the two-thirds rule, but neither of the two candidates, Stephen A. Douglas on one side or John C. Breckenridge, of the seceders' convention, could have got a two-thirds vote of the full convention.

The drive to repeal the rule began just four years after it was adopted. In 1836—100 years ago—the convention voted 231 to 210 to repeal it, but then the matter was reconsidered, and dropped. In 1840, in 1844, and in 1852, the same effort was made. Practically without exception the proposal for repeal has occurred every four years since. There were always counter-arguments against repeal. Admittedly it was undemocratic, but it was urged that it kept "weak" candidates from gaining the nomination. Champ Clark himself was politically so designated, in contradistinction to Woodrow Wilson.

Despite this, the rule probably would have been abolished long since, except that it has usually favored one or another candidate. The only practical time for making the change was in a lull of inter-party strife, like the present. Mr. Roosevelt already has a dislike for the rule, for it caused him concern back in 1932 at Chicago when he was sure of a majority but less certain over two thirds. This year, accordingly, the old rule is likely to go, though the real effect of the change will not be seen till 1940.

If the two-thirds rule goes, the unit rule is likely to follow. This is the system by which the majority delegates of a state vote the state as a unit. Without the two-thirds rule, a minority candidate might actually get the nomination if the unit rule were continued. Retention of the unit rule is a matter for individual state decision. Roosevelt forces in 1932 tried to end the two-thirds rule while keeping the unit rule, thereby precipitating a bitter fight. They eventually dropped the contest, but the rules committee proposed unanimously that the 1936 convention scrap Andy Jackson's device.

New Jersey Ballot Is Denied to Lemke

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., June 25—The name of Representative William Lemke, Union Party candidate for President, will not appear on the ballot in New Jersey next November, it was learned here today. The reason was that Mr. Lemke's petition was not filed with the Secretary of State five days prior to the last primary election as required by law.

In reply to queries from New Jersey supporters of the Lemke movement, Ernest Kerr, Assistant Secretary of State, said today that persons desiring to vote for the Union Party candidate could write his name on the ballot, together with the names of his 16 electors, the number required in this State.

He said there would no official publication of Lemke's elector's names and to get them across to the voters would be Mr. Lemke's problem. Pasters or stickers will be permitted, he added.

Noonan Bloc Wins Minnesota Seats

PHILADELPHIA, June 25 (AP)—The fight for control of Minnesota's Democracy was decided in favor of the Ryan-Noonan forces last night by the Democratic convention credentials committee.

The decision was voted by a 2-to-1 majority. John Foley, a Wolf delegate, said there would be no minority report brought to the convention floor. Earlier there had been threats that the fight would be taken to the floor.

The delegation headed by Joseph W. Noonan represents the State Democratic Central Committee of Minnesota. The rival delegation was headed by Joseph Wolf, the National Democratic Committeeman. Although the original decision at Philadelphia was to seat both delegations, splitting the votes between them, the resultant protest capitalized the tendency at the convention to favor the "regular" delegation of State Chairman Noonan.

Mrs. Roosevelt Links Success to Giving

REEDSVILLE, W. Va., June 25 (AP)—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt told the three graduates of the Arthurdale Resettlement Community's school "to make life successful you have to give every single thing in you."

Listening to the words of the President's wife also were the more than 100 children of one-time miners and their parents, who were moved to this northern West Virginia section by the Government for a fresh start in life. Two girls and a boy made up the graduating class.

'Chairman' Spoke But Wasn't Chairman

By the Associated Press

Philadelphia, June 25

BY AN unusual quirk, Senator Joseph T. Robinson of Arkansas delivered the permanent chairman's speech at the Democratic Convention last night before he was elected permanent chairman.

The election cannot take place until the Convention's Credentials Committee reports. But when it came time to deliver the speech, there was no sign of the report, so it was decided to cast formalities to the winds and go ahead with the address, anyway.

Senator Robinson was elected permanent chairman today, following the formal report of the Credentials Committee.

PHILADELPHIA, June 25 (AP)—The text of the address to the Democratic national convention by Senator Joseph T. Robinson of Arkansas, the permanent chairman, follows:

National campaigns heretofore usually have involved sharply defined issues on which political discussions have centered. The principal concern of the recent Republican convention at Cleveland was to reconcile its candidate for the Presidency with the declarations embraced in its platform. It was not the first time in our history that a nominee, in advance of accepting the nomination, has placed his interpretation on the language employed, but it is the first instance in which a candidate by keeping silent on national public question and after maneuvering himself into a position assuring his selection, has indicated a disposition to bolt on five or more subjects on which his party had spoken.

Republican leaders lately have shown tender, if too long delayed, appreciation for the platform on which the Democrats won the election of 1932.

Their speakers enter this campaign declaring that we have betrayed the country by failing to carry out the promises which at first they regarded as repugnant but which are now dear to the hearts of our opponents.

The Roosevelt administration has faithfully complied with the spirit of the Chicago platform promises. If there has been partial departure as to the letter of the planks in that platform relating to economy and balancing the budget that failure is attributable to the constantly changing conditions and necessities, and to the guerrilla warfare of the Republican army.

Causes

These conditions had resulted in large part from governmental policies, economic isolation, riotous speculation, promotion of monopolies and the contraction of credits for the private profits of market manipulators.

President Hoover seemed powerless to suggest any method by which the engulfing tides of adversity might be impeded or turned back. All he could do, apparently, was to boast a refracted vision which he claimed enabled him to see prosperity around corners.

Having employed the army to drive from the capital thousands of hungrey war veterans, he retired to the cloister of the White House and indulged in crystal gazing to predict the quick return of better times which never began to return until after he had been retired to the sun-baked gardens of Palo Alto to give place to the new leader of the nation, President Roosevelt.

The Democratic leadership recognized that drastic changes in governmental policies were necessary to bring back courage and confidence and to restore financial stability.

The banking laws were revised; insurance for bank deposits was provided; runs on banks were stopped, and the national credit was employed to prevent bankruptcy and ruin of banking institutions, of railways and of key industries.

For 12 years before March 4, 1933, Republican administrations had grappled with the farm problem. The only important measure they enacted, the Farm Marketing Act, had cost the Federal Treasury $500,000,000 and had left agriculture in a worse condition.

Results

The Democratic Administration created a system for co-ordinating production with consumption, and for the payment of benefits to farmers which quickly restored agricultural prices to an approximate level with the prices of industrial products.

Indebtedness under which farm homes were being foreclosed was refinanced at reduced interest rates. Foreclosures were suspended. Quickly there appeared better conditions with respect to both agriculture and industry.

There was devised the Federal Emergency Relief Administration, the Civil Conservation Corps organization and the Civil Works Administration.

When the Conservation Corps was first established it was ridiculed as a useless and costly experiment. In spite of the contempt of those who had stood motionless and dumb while the catastrophe was approaching, the organization has demonstrated its effectiveness for keeping deserving young men from becoming hoboes, and for giving them useful service in the construction of highways, the improvement of public parks, buildings and grounds, the reforestation of denuded areas and in other helpful spheres of labor.

Now the value of the emergency Conservation Corps is generally almost unanimously, recognized. Former President Hoover vainly boasts that he was its originator.

CWA Planning

The Civil Works Administration required comprehensive planning. It was difficult to find useful employment in the neighborhoods where the unemployed were located. The consensus of opinion is that more than 75 per cent of the funds expended through that agency was of substantial and permanent advantage to the communities in which the work was carried on.

When the Civil Works Administration had served its purpose it was found that the ranks of the unemployed were constantly being augmented by those who in the beginning of the depression had been able to live upon their savings, but who as time progressed were compelled to spend their savings.

While many key industries had been restored following recovery measures to an approximately normal state, private agencies continued to pursue economical methods and to substitute machinery for hand labor with the result that a comprehensive program of public works became necessary and it was authorized under the act of 1935, contemplating a nationwide system of public works, some of them consisting of permanent structures. In order to take from the dole 3,500,000 laborers, the Works Progress Administration was organized and plans were made for public works in thousands of communities in which the unemployed resided.

International

Convention Newsgirls

Peggy Creamer, Rita Costello and Mary Quinn of Philadelphia Sell the Democratic Digest, Official Organ of the Women's Division of the Democratic National Committee at the Democratic National Convention

Boondoggling

Manifestly the number on the federal emergency relief rolls could not be concentrated in the communities where public buildings and similar works could be located; so that it became necessary to plan for the employment of the majority of them in or near the communities where they lived. To accomplish this, undertakings of a less permanent nature than those contemplated by the Public Works Administration program became indispensable. The opposition have described these expenditures as wasteful and foolish.

The theory of the works progress administration is that it is better to give those who are willing to labor the opportunity to do so than to make them dependent on charity or on government dole.

The opponents of the present Administration advocate the abdication by the National Government of control over the administration of federal relief funds. They assert that such funds should be expended solely by local agencies of the states. Their contention is that this will eliminate politics and prevent waste and corruption. Experience has not shown that to be true.

To require the Federal Government to provide the funds, and to relinquish all control over their expenditure would be to invite competition among the localities to secure grants from the Government which would result in demands so great that the national credit would be impaired.

Fallibility

There is no plan conceivable under which no waste will occur and under which all abuses may be prevented. So long as the National Government provides the major portion of the sums necessary for the unemployed, it must, for its own protection, and for the protection of those who are required to pay the bill, retain a liberal measure of supervision both as to the purpose and the manner of the expenditures.

Much will be heard of sound money during this campaign.

When world economic conditions were approaching their worst, Great Britain and many other powers went off the gold standard and resorted to what is known as "managed currency."

The advantage they thus derived in trade and commerce over peoples still dealing under the gold standard became manifest. To prevent our foreign trade from being taken over by competitors, and to avoid further contraction of credit which threatened, we reduced the gold content of the dollar. We did not create an unsound currency.

Indeed, United States currency is the soundest and the best in all the world, and we propose to keep it so.

The Republican platform adopted at Cleveland declares for sound money in the language of the Democratic platform of 1932. The fiercest issue in the committee platform at Cleveland was over return to the gold standard. The committee repudiated the proposition and the convention without controversy supported the committee.

Gold

At the beginning of his speech nominating Governor Landon, Mr. Hamilton, the boss of the Cleveland convention, announced that the candidate had views of his own on the monetary question. In his telegram the candidate declared that he favored return to the gold standard — currency convertible into gold.

It is true that he hedged the issue by declaring that the proposed change should be made "when it can be accomplished without penalizing our democratic economy and without injury to producers of agricultural products."

For that declaration, made immediately before his nomination, the Republican candidate for President has been proclaimed as bold and defiant.

Almost every one realizes that there can be no return to the gold standard under present conditions without "penalizing our democratic economy and without injury to producers of agricultural products."

Governor Landon did not dare advocate an immediate return to the gold standard. His effort and that of former President Hoover to have a plank incorporated in the Cleveland platform was a failure. Candidate Landon's declaration on the subject evades the issue by the use of language that clearly shows he does not believe it safe and practicable to re-establish, at this time, a gold standard currency.

That there are five particulars in which the candidate was turned down by the platform committee, the press reports from the pen of Mr. William Allen White, who constitutes the head of the Landon "brain trust," may be cited.

In a copyrighted article emanating from Cleveland on the 11th of June, 1936, Mr. White published these five points raised by the candidate and rejected by the committee and the convention.

What are the five points?

First (quoted from Mr. White's article) — "Landon telephoned from Topeka this morning he would like to have a declaration putting all post office employees, including the Postmaster General, under civil service." Neither the committee nor the convention would stand for placing Cabinet officers under the civil service.

Court Curb

Second—"He also desired a plank curbing the Supreme Court decision denying to states the right to control hours of service, working conditions and wages. Landon advocates an amendment to the Constitution—his plea was denied."

The committee and the convention not only denied his plea, but adopted declarations that the integrity and the authority of the Supreme Court have been "flaunted," and pledged resistance to all attempts to impair the authority of the Supreme Court. He also advocates the adoption of state laws to abolish sweatshops and child labor, and to protect women and children with respect to maximum hours, minimum wages and decent working conditions—which is exactly what the Supreme Court held in Morehead vs. Tipaldo the states cannot do.

Currency

Third—The third particular in which Mr. William Allen White declares that Candidate Landon was rebuffed by the committee and the convention is with respect to the gold standard and a currency convertible into gold. Mr. White said: "After considerable protest, he ceased firing on the currency."

Fourth—According to Mr. White, the Kansas delegation (for Governor Landon) offered a plank "looking directly to lower tariffs, but under the protective theory. The plank as it stands represents a compromise."

World Court

Fifth—In 1932 the Republicans adopted a declaration favoring the United States joining the World Court and boasted that Presidents Harding, Coolidge and Hoover had urged that course. The Cleveland platform pledges that the United States shall not become a member of the World Court. Candidate Landon opposed the declaration. Again quoting Mr. White: "Governor Landon over the telephone this morning asked that the abandonment of the World Court be reconsidered; his request was almost unanimously rejected."

This bit of convention history discloses that the platform committee in the convention doubted whether the candidate would carry out the platform and that they sought to bind him by the unusual charge made in advance that if he failed to do so his action would constitute a breach of private honor and of faith.

Balanced, Except—

The Republican platform declares for the immediate balancing of the budget without additional taxes by simply reducing expenditures. This suggestion is intended to attract taxpayers. No one close to the leadership of the Republican Party regards the proposition as practical in the immediate future.

The Roosevelt Administration has balanced the budget except as to extraordinary expenditures, and the question is whether unemployment relief expenditures shall be discontinued in order to accomplish what we all desire to be done as speedily as possible, namely, establish complete balance between revenues and government expenses.

The last session of the Congress, with the approval of Republican members, authorized approximately $750,000,000 to be expended for flood control, the expenditure to be spread over a period of years.

In addition, there have been a billion and a half dollars appropriated for work relief during the fiscal year 1937. Those and other items keep the budget out of balance for the present. To balance the budget promptly would be to terminate at once all relief. Is this desirable? Do the American people wish to deny all assistance from the National Government to workers who are out of employment and who cannot secure engagements from private industry?

To Balance

The Democratic policy contemplates balancing the budget as promptly as this can be done without permitting citizens who cannot secure private employment to experience suffering from hunger and cold. This policy we believe to be justified from both an economic and a humane standpoint.

Decisions of the Supreme Court in various cases have had the effect of slowing up national recovery because they have held invalid the National Recovery Act, the Agricultural Adjustment Act, the Guffey Coal Law and some other laws intended to prevent labor controversies, eliminate unfair competition in trade and in industry and to secure fair prices for agricultural products.

In spite of these decisions the American people are going forward. We recognize that the decisions of the Supreme Court until reversed are final and we abide by them.

Not Supreme

Nevertheless, we do not regard the court above and beyond those factors and causes which naturally influence the minds of human beings.

The decision in the Guffey Coal Act case held that the Federal Government has no power to prescribe maximum hours and minimum wages for workers in coal mines, because, among other things, it constitutes a transgression of the rights and functions of the states. In the New York maximum hours and minimum wages case recently handed down, the majority held that the states cannot prescribe maximum hours and minimum wages on the theory that to do so violates the right of contract secured to our citizens by the Federal Constitution.

Notwithstanding this situation the Republican Party advocates legislation by the states, and binds its candidate not to seek an amendment to the Federal Constitution authorizing the Congress or state legislatures to regulate maximum hours and minimum wages for laborers.

Whatever may be the just basis for differences of opinion respecting other decisions, the bar of the United States overwhelmingly repudiates the denial by the Supreme Court of the power to regulate maximum hours and minimum wages. By the decision the right of private contract is not fortified and strengthened. In a practical sense it is weakened and destroyed.

What right of private contract is secured by the majority opinion to the woman who exhausts her physical energies by toiling excessive hours for starvation wages in unsanitary sweatshops to support herself and her dependent children?

Justice

O blind and impartial justice, what blunders are committed in thy name! Liberty, art thou both deaf and dumb! Canst thou not behold the pallid faces, the emaciated forms, the sweating brows, the trembling hands of millions of women and children workers who by the decision are left at the mercy of those who have neither pity nor charity for the oppressed and the poor.

The decision in Morehead vs. Tipaldo should be reversed under that due process of law clause which has been unjustly invoked as its justification.

That decision itself has answered the charge of pompous plutocrats that Roosevelt and his administration seek to undermine and destroy the Supreme Court.

The Republicans in their platform attack the decision and half-heartedly advocate the passage of state laws which by the precedent of Morehead vs. Tipaldo would be of doubtful constitutionality.

The weight of the argument in the opinion of lawyers and laymen, it is believed, sustains the minority, rather than the majority, opinion.

National defense is a subject of interest to every citizen loyal to our flag and to the institutions which it symbolizes. The Republican platform on this subject is indefinite. It favors an army and navy, including air corps, adequate for defense. No standard is raised as to what constitutes adequacy.

The platform declares for co-operation with other nations in the control of armaments and in the traffic of arms. It is a trite definition without definite meaning. Every administration since the World War, and some of them before that, has offered co-operation with rival powers for the limitation of military and naval arms.

Moratorium

Another feature of the Cleveland platform which disclosed how hard its sponsors were driven to find a popular issue relates to the collection of war debts. The country will not be permitted to forget that it was the Hoover Administration which granted that moratorium; and that the moratorium was construed by the debtor nations as an encouragement to their repudiation of their obligations to our Government.

The blame for this blunder in the conduct of international affairs must rest chiefly where it belongs, namely, on the sage of Palo Alto.

As a sop to the Senator from Idaho, Mr Borah, the Cleveland convention declared, in general terms, for the enforcement of criminal laws and for the enactment of additional legislation to prevent private monopoly.

These declarations would be received with more confidence if the Harding, Coolidge and Hoover Administrations had not neglected the enforcement of criminal laws and fostered the organization of trusts and combinations tending to drive all forms of business and industry under the domination of monopoly.

The Democratic Administration seeks to protect small businesses against those great combinations which crush them and drive them out of existence.

It has terminated the reign of gangsters by destroying the kidnaper, the national bank robber and the outlaw who seeks refuge in flight to other states from the place of his crime.

Our platform is to be read in the record of the best national law enforcement ever recorded in the history of our nation.

Comparisons

Your chairman is prompted by consideration of propriety to bring this speech to a close.

We do not fear any comparison which the opposition may make. We meet their challenge in the open, face to face. Democrats during the present Administration have made a record of great things accomplished. We are not discouraged by the obstacles which have been thrown in the way.

Our opponents, paralyzed with fear, did not even attempt to overcome the results of their own mistakes and follies when the collapse of 1929 occurred. Keynoter Steiwer complains that Mr. Roosevelt after his election, did not advise President Hoover and co-operate with him in the hours of the latter's extremity and failure.

Keynoter Steiwer denounces our leader as a President without conscience. President Roosevelt may not possess the kind of a conscience with which Republicans are familiar in their conduct of public affairs. He has, however, a conscience which takes note of the distress and helplessness of the feeble and the despairing. A conscience keenly alive to the necessity of maintaining the national honor; of promoting national happiness by repealing laws that have destroyed it, and by advocating measures designed to advance it.

Mr. William Allen White, sponsor of the Republican candidate, Governor Landon, characterized his favorite in the article already quoted from as "the dumb, smiling enigma who has America guessing." That is not my characterization.

Allusion

It is the statement of the candidate's closest friend, made in an effort to prove that in making demands to the committee on platform at Cleveland for the insertion of certain planks and then in yielding those planks his candidate has suddenly demonstrated capacity for leadership.

Opponents sometimes denounce President Roosevelt as a dictator. No President has demonstrated a kindlier nature or more generous spirit than President Roosevelt. He has maintained amicable relations with every department of the Government. If he has been given extraordinary authority by law, it is because the Congress trusted him and regarded him as the best agent it could find.

On our record of pledges honestly redeemed, of services faithfully performed and under as gallant a leadership as ever raised a political banner, we advance to the battle of 1936 confident that the voters of the nation will not turn back to the defeated and disheartened leadership which abandoned them when the need for service, loyalty and courage was the greatest ever known.

Youth in Politics

International

Miss Sarah Hale

Of Rogersville, Tenn., at 21, the Youngest Delegate, Carries Youth's Viewpoint to the Democratic National Convention

Farley Initiates Plan for Veterans To Help Roosevelt

PHILADELPHIA, June 25 (AP)—Two hundred former service men and women, called together at the suggestion of James A. Farley, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, last night named a committee to confer with the President and him about a veterans' division of the party for the campaign.

Assembling at the convention hall after the close of the night session, the group chose Gov. Paul V. McNutt of Indiana, chairman of the committee.

Other members were: Governor Earle of Pennsylvania, Governor Chandler of Kentucky, Paul Wolman, Maryland; Louis Johnson, West Virginia; Phil Dodson, California, Leon McCord, Alabama; Ralph T. O'Neil, Kansas; Dan McEniry, Iowa; Thomas H. Buckley, Massachusetts; John Bennett, New York; John Rankin, Mississippi; George Henderson, New Jersey, and Roane Waring of Tennessee.

All Delegates Seated

PHILADELPHIA, June 25 (AP)—The Democratic National Convention today adopted without debate the report of its credentials committee, thus seating all of the contesting factions from Minnesota, Puerto Rico and the Panama Canal Zone.

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SEE NEXT PAGE

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Local Classified

(Continued)

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PHONE 5-0745
M. H. KEBABIAN
71 ELM STREET

The LEEPER Co.
All kinds of Roofing, Sheet Metal Work, Furnaces that Heat, Air-Conditioning
42 ELM STREET Phone 6-8829

THE EDW. P. JUDD CO.
Booksellers and Stationers
The books reviewed on the Monitor Book Page will be found on our shelves.
153 Orange Street 6-2109

Mary Lyons Shop
Millinery
Suits and Dresses
88 Orange St. Tel. 8-5560

THE SHOP ON WHEELS
PLUMBING, HEATING
SHEET METAL WORK
REPAIR SERVICE
CHARLES A. MENZIES, Inc.
67 WHITNEY AVENUE
Phones 3-2624, 2-1274

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

CONNECTICUT

NEW HAVEN

(Continued)

André & John
Hair Stylists

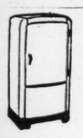
Permanent Waves $5.00, $8.00 and $10.00
89 CENTER STREET, Corner Church
Tel. 5-5723

NEW LONDON

THE MARINERS SAVINGS BANK
STATE STREET
NEW LONDON CONNECTICUT
A Mutual Savings Bank
SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES

NORWALK

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained
Phone: Norwalk 1042
Hours: Daily 9 a. m. to 11 a. m.
Look for Norwalk display advertising in the news section



NORGE
Rollator refrigeration
Angevine Furniture Company
Fine Furniture
16 NORTH MAIN STREET
SO. NORWALK

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers and Furnishings
TWO STORES
Norwalk 27 Wall St. — So. Norwalk 14 So. Main St.

Tristram & Fuller
INCORPORATED
Welcome you to their New Store at
104 WALL STREET
Tel. 148 Norwalk, Conn.

New Line
Organdy Afternoon Frocks
Checks and Stripes in White and Pastel Shades — $2.95
J. I. MALLETTE
88 Washington St., So. Norwalk
Tel. 6015

CITY FISH MARKET
All Kinds of Seafood in Season
We offer only the finest quality the market affords and sell at reasonable prices on a cash and carry basis.
71 N. Main St., So. Norwalk Tel. 3434

FLORENCE OSTRANDER
TEA ROOM
Tudor Building
87 Wall St., Norwalk Tel. 4476

STAMFORD

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
100 PROSPECT STREET

BEACH ACCESSORIES
Bath Suits, 1.95 up. Summer Robes, 2.95 up. Slippers, 1.00-3.50.
FRANK MARTIN & SONS.

The Individual Laundry Service Co.
35 WORTH STREET
Launderers—Dry Cleaners
TEL. STAMFORD 3-3121

Bracchi & Granelli
545 Main Street
Fresh Fruits and Vegetables
Groceries
Tel. 3-8994
TELEPHONE 3-0489

E. TAUB
115 BEDFORD STREET
Sale!
Hats, Gowns, Frocks and Cotton Dresses Below Cost

N. SARADJIAN
Rug Cleaning and Repairs of All Kinds
135 Main Tele. 4-6373

THE NEUSS RUG & LINOLEUM CO.
FLOOR COVERING ENGINEERS
107 ATLANTIC STREET
Heavy Reversible Fibre Rugs
Attractive colors and patterns.
4'6" x 7'6" ..... $4.95 — 9' x 12' $9.95
8'3" x 10'6" ..... $8.95 — 6' x 9' $6.95
6' x 12' $8.95

FOUR-IN-ONE SHOP
Specializing in Draperies, Slip Covers, Upholstering, Furniture Refinishing, Window Shades and Floor Coverings.
Telephone 4-4196
120 Bedford Street
Stamford, Conn.

Buettner's
"BETTER FURNITURE"
MAIN & SUMMER STREETS
STAMFORD, CONNECTICUT

WATERBURY

OUR DEPARTMENT
For Infants' and Children's Wear
Extremely popular with mothers who want things for the babies and children that are Dependable in QUALITY — Attractive in STYLE—and at PRICES that are always as low or a bit lower than good merchandise can be sold for.
Little Dresses—Bonnets—Sacques—Rompers—Play Suits—Crib Blankets and Carriage Robes and the hundred and one TOYS that amuse the Kiddies.
Grieve, Bisset & Holland, Inc.
Waterbury, Conn.

CONNECTICUT

WATERBURY

(Continued)

MEN'S SLACKS
The ideal thing for Summer Wear—white and stripes. Everyone washable.
We have your waist size.
$1.29 to $2.49
THE MILLER & PECK CO.

Cotton Dresses
Linen Dresses
Summer Millinery
SUGENHEIMER'S
64 Bank Street Waterbury, Conn.

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE

WARNER-FRUEHAUF TRAILER CO.
13 EAST LEE ST. MAIN OFFICE PH. SOUTH 1311

HUPFELDT BROS.
Doctors of Optometry
401 N. HOWARD STREET
Corner Mulberry Street
Phone Vernon 4030

Hot Lunches Sandwiches Tasty Salads
MINOR'S
—on Charles Street, at Saratoga
Visit our new downstairs restaurant—Morris Building Arcade — Charles Street or Saratoga Street entrances.

NEW YORK

ALBANY

For FURNITURE
that is different for the Porch, Lawn or Camp, see our Summerland
THIRD FLOOR
W. M. Whitney & Co.
ALBANY, N. Y.

COTRELL AND LEONARD
472 BROADWAY
Don't Wait Another Day To Put Your Furs in Storage
CALL 4-6151

INSULATE!
Your Home or Church against Summer's heat and Winter's cold with
EAGLE FLINT-ROCK WOOL
Rock Wool Insulation Corporation
841 BROADWAY Albany 3-7212

JOHN B. HAUF, Inc.
Furniture—Rugs
Headquarters for Philco Radio—ABC Washer—Norge Electric Refrigerators—Whitney Baby Carriages
175-179 CENTRAL AVENUE
ALBANY NEW YORK

BUDGET PLAN
for low cost purchase of
NIAGARA HUDSON COKE
BLACK STORK ANTHRACITE
AMBRICOAL
JOHN T. D. BLACKBURN, Inc.
129 WATER STREET PHONE 4-9111

AUBURN

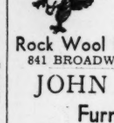
INSURANCE
Automobile—Fire—Compensation
Dividend Paying Companies
Merton L. Bently
61 Genesee St., Auburn, N. Y. Tel. 3144

BINGHAMTON

Superior
WYOMING ANTHRACITE
"The same coal from the same mine all the time"
LOW SPRING PRICES
INQUIRE ABOUT OUR BUDGET PLAN
BUILDING SUPPLIES
Douglas Coal & Supply Co.
345-357 GRAND AVE. DIAL 7-2349

Vacation Days
call for new and comfortable sport clothes—the kind that this store sells. Come in today and let us help you plan the summer wardrobe.
at McLEAN'S

BRONXVILLE



SQUIBB
DENTAL CREAM
DEPENDABLE SERVICE
We Deliver
EDGAR S. BELLIS
PHARMACY
116 Pondfield Road Tel 1073

Matrix Shoes
Handbags
Phoenix Hose
Slippers
Pondfield Shoe Shop
101 PONDFIELD RD TEL. 0717

McCOMB & McCOMB
Leading Fine Rug Cleaners
Weaving — Repairing
Storing
SCARSDALE
Tel. Tuckahoe 2035 and Scarsdale 205

WEIGHT QUALITY SERVICE
WESTCHESTER FUEL CO.
INCORPORATED

Coal—Wood—Oil
Settles the Burning Question
TELEPHONES 1472—1473 TUCKAHOE

NEW YORK

BRONXVILLE

(Continued)

HIGH GRADE
Meats, Poultry, Provisions and Sea Food
Pondfield Market, Inc.
8214 PONDFIELD ROAD TEL 0153-0154

CEDAR ST. GARAGE
Incorporated
Complete Automotive Service - Storage - Called For and Delivered
14 CEDAR ST. Tel. 2251

FLOWERS
for Every Occasion
Artistically Arranged
Mrs. Morgan's Flower Shop
Bronxville 2338 145 Parkway Road

NICOLINE
Hairdresser
Tel. 1101 67 Pondfield Rd.

BROOKLYN

See New York City

BUFFALO

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained Grant 7431, 10 to 3 daily.
Look for the New York Display Advertising in the News Section

EDWARDS
Modern Department Store in Three Progressive Cities . . .
Save With the Thousands Who Save With Edwards.
Syracuse Rochester Buffalo

Anthracite
EGG $10.75
STOVE 11.25
NUT 11.00
PEA 9.25
Coke
EGG, STOVE, NUT $8.50
J. Q. Clarke Coal Co., Inc.
MARION AT ELMWOOD
DELAWARE 3300

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING CO.
Miraclecare
West Utica St., Nr. Delaware

Electrical Contractor
DECORATIVE WORK REPAIR SERVICE
Light and Power Wiring for Home or Factory
New and Used Motors
A. J. WOLF
305 15th Street Lincoln 0759

Remember Birthdays and Wedding Anniversaries with
FLOWERS
COLONIAL FLOWER SHOP
196 Delaware Avenue WA. 5310

GLOVERSVILLE

Williams & Dye
COLONIAL ESSO STATIONS
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
COLLINS & STILWELL
Phone 2090—2091

New, Cool, Comfortable, White
$5 ENNA JETTICK $6
Shoes for Women
Are Ready for Your Inspection
CHARLES BROOKINS

Fuel Oil Range Oil
Kerosene
A. F. PETERS OIL COMPANY
3 CAYADUTTA STREET

ITHACA

Grace Quick Beauty Shop

For Appointment Phone 2047
Specializing in Ladies' Haircuts and the Machineless Permanent. Specialist in Children's Hairdressing
405 College Avenue

We DO Appreciate Your Patronage
For Wallpaper, Paints, Linoleum and Window Shades.
Paper Hanging and Decorating
R. F. SMITH
122 WEST STATE STREET ITHACA

JAMESTOWN

See Our New Home at 219 N. Main Street
JOHN A. JONES, Inc.

NEW YORK

JAMESTOWN

(Continued)

Everything to Brighten
YOUR SUMMER HOME
Draperies, Beddings, Decorations
NELSON'S STORE OF SPECIALTY SHOPS
JAMESTOWN, N. Y.

KENMORE

HUSS GARAGE
CHAS. T. HUSS, Proprietor
24 Ramsdell Avenue Ri. 1636
Off Delaware, near Kenmore
First Class Auto Repairing, Painting, Collision and Battery Service
One trial will convince you. All work guaranteed.

Kenmore Coal & Ice Co.
Moving
Furnace Cleaning
Doner-Hanna Coke
16 LINCOLN BLVD.
RI. 1320
Groceries *Delicatessen*
Eat Out in the Open
You can get everything for your picnic at
WERNER'S
3145 Delaware Ave. Ri. 2564

THE WIGGERY
EXPERT MANICURING
Edmond Process
Permanent Waving
Hair Cutting
Marcelling
GLADYS CHANDLER
2803 DELAWARE AVENUE Ri. 2111

LARCHMONT

ANNUALS - PERENNIALS
Sturdy Plants for Your Garden
Cut Flowers ● Designs ● Plants
Grant's Greenhouses
96 WEAVER STREET
TEL. LARCH. 81
PAINTER DECORATOR
F. ULLMANN
45 Mayhew Avenue
Larchmont 2276
WORKMEN SKILLED IN ALL MEDIUMS
ESTIMATES CHEERFULLY GIVEN

Long Island

BALDWIN

SERVICE QUALITY CLEANNESS
OUR
DANISH BUTTER RINGS
ARE THE BEST
Try One This Saturday
HEIM'S BAKERY

The Quality of Your Printing Reflects the Character of Your Business
CHARLES O. BOYER
SUPERIOR PRINTING
Tel. Freeport 5646 3 Foxhurst Rd

FAR ROCKAWAY

SOS
Gas and Service Station
COR. MOTT AND CORNAGA AVENUES
Near Christian Science Church
Car Washing Battery Service
Cars Overhauled
Tel. FAR ROCKAWAY 7-5179

Tel. Far Rockaway 7-3338
ENGELSTEIN'S
DAIRY and APPETIZING
Daily Delivery Lawrence, Cedarhurst and Woodmere.
1907 MOTT AVENUE Opposite Corn Exchange Bank
Near Christian Science church
FAR ROCKAWAY 7-6907

Foundation Garments, Brassieres
Corsetiere
SELMA FORM STUDIO
1910 MOTT AVENUE
Gifts Furniture Novelties Lamps

FAR ROCKAWAY
Cedarhurst
PHONE 4171 CEDARHURST
MAGER'S
SALES and SERVICE
for all makes of Radios—Refrigerators—Ranges—Oil Burners
Central Theatre Building
Flowers
For Every Occasion
DALSIMER
Far Rockaway Cedarhurst
Rockaway Park

FLUSHING

ODDMENT SALE
Items of wearing apparel and gifts selected from regular stock and reduced in price for limited time only.
BOULEVARD SHOP
141-05 NORTHERN BLVD.
Open evenings Monday, Wednesday, Friday until July 10th.

C. G. KOCH
MURRAY HILL GROCER
Fancy Fruits and Vegetables
FLUSHING 9-0126, 0326
149-46 41ST AVENUE
Opposite Murray Hill R. R. Station
Agents: Birdseye Frosted Foods

Complete Optical Service
Dr. W. G. SPALHOLZ
OP-TOM-E-TRIST
Established 20 Years
18-24 122d Street—Up One Flight
College Point, N. Y. Ph. FLushing 9-2834

FOREST HILLS

FREE STORAGE!
When your winter garments, blankets, fur coats, rugs, etc., are cleaned at
Majestic-Orion Cleaners
72-19 Austin Street Boul. 8-1516
We Call and Deliver Anywhere

NEW YORK

Long Island

FOREST HILLS

(Continued)

Blvd. 8-1116 Est. 1926
Fred's Radio Shop
—Guaranteed Radio Repairs—
Queens Blvd. at Continental Ave.

FREEPORT

Liberti Shoes
WHITE SHOES
for the Entire Family
All Sizes All Widths
89 SO. MAIN STREET FREEPORT, N. Y.

Phone Freeport 4639
ALMA ELLYSON BEAUTY SHOP

A Permanent Wave for Your Vacation
80 So. Main St., Freeport
Up One Flight

DANZIGER
70 South Main Street, Freeport
Jantzen Swim Suits
Traveling Cases of All Kinds

Viebrock's
40 So. Main St., Freeport, N. Y.
Cool Fountain Drinks
Delicious Salads and Sandwiches
CANDY
Durand—Nancy Lane—Whitman's

34th Anniversary Sale
at
BARASCH'S
BEACH WEAR
61 So. Main Street Freeport, N. Y.

WHITE HATS
FOR 4TH OF JULY
$1.00 Value $1.45 — $1.95 Value $2.45
Felts, Crepes, Rough Straws, Panamas, Leghorns, Linens
PEARL'S MILLINERY
84 SO. MAIN STREET FREEPORT, N. Y.

Goldman Shoe Shop
Agency for Arch Preserver Shoes
FOR MEN AND WOMEN
Kali-sten-iks
FOR CHILDREN
84 S. MAIN STREET, FREEPORT

CAROL GREEN'S
Bathing Suits, Ginger Rogers Beach Togs, Culottes, Shorts, Slacks
Make It
A Glorious 4th
60 So. Main Street Phone Freeport 6163

HARRY'S MEN'S SHOP
"Freeport's Finest Store"
Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes
Stetson Hats
Friendly $5.00 Shoes
Sportswear
85 SO. MAIN ST. FREEPORT, N. Y.

GREAT NECK

NASSAU BOOTERY
Shoes and Hose for the Family
64 Middle Neck Rd. Ph. Grt. Neck 2172

HEMPSTEAD

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained
Telephone: Hempstead 1803-M
HOURS, DAILY
Look for Hempstead display advertising in the news section

LE GANT
GIRDLES and FOUNDATIONS
As advertised in the Magazine Section of The Christian Science Monitor
Our expert corsetiere will fit you perfectly with the correct type selected for your individual figure control and comfort.

ETTINGER'S
Where it costs less to be well dressed.
264 Fulton Avenue, Hempstead
Tel. Hempstead 616 Established Over 30 Years

THE ORIGINAL
DR. S. M. HARRIS
OPTOMETRISTS AND OPTICIANS
40 Main St., Hempstead (1 flight up)
(in the same building with Grant's)
Main Office: New York City
Be Sure to Look for the Initials S. M.
Not Connected with Any Other Optical Office in Nassau County

CAMP OUTFITS
Trunks—Name Tapes—Blankets—Shorts—Duffle Bags—Raincoats—Moccasins
Ponchos—Keds—Bathing Suits
RIDING TOGS
Scheff's Sports Store
76 MAIN STREET
Next to State Theatre Open Evenings
Tel Hemp. 6323

ARNELL'S
MEN'S SHOP, Inc.
Featuring HICKEY-FREEMAN *and* STEIN-BLOCH CLOTHES
STETSON HATS
MANHATTAN SHIRTS
262 FULTON ST HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.

Summertime Furniture
Chairs, Tables, and Umbrellas for Beach and Lawn
H. BLUMBERG & SONS, Inc.
Hardware, Linoleum, Housewares
278 Front Street Ph. Hempstead 7720

SPECIAL SALE
SUMMER DRESSES
$3.95, $7.95, $9.95
Buy two dresses for the price of one.
MRS. FANNIE KAPLAN

MILLER'S
261 FULTON STREET

NEW YORK

Long Island

HEMPSTEAD

(Continued)

Howland Funeral Service
Robert M. Howland, Inc.
Forty-six Greenwich Street
Hempstead, N. Y.
Tel. Hempstead 184

HEINZ
57 VARIETIES
L. SEEL, *Manager*
99 Main Street Hempstead 5700—5701

NASSAU LUMBER CO., INC.
Dealers in
Building Materials
PHONE HEMPSTEAD 370
178 MAIN STREET

HEMPSTEAD
Franklin Square
CHRIS. TRUELSON
DODGE *and* PLYMOUTH
Sales and Service
Wheel Aligning Service
114 Hempstead Turnpike, Franklin Sq., L. I.
Phone Hempstead 6100

JACKSON HEIGHTS

CLARK'S
Offers You
Dresses—Suits—Coats
Better Quality—Latest Styles at Popular Prices
3744 82ND STREET

H. N. HENSCH, INC.
Authorized
Sales Ford *Service*
New Cars and Trucks Used Cars and Trucks
8509 Northern Blvd. Jackson Hts., N. Y. 90-02 43rd Ave. Elmhurst, N. Y.
Roosevelt Ave. at 75th St. Jackson Heights, N. Y. 90-02 43rd Ave., Elmhurst, N. Y.

Hallett & Hallett, Inc.
Funeral Directors
HOWARD L. HALLETT, Director
THE HALLETT HOMESTEAD, Northern Blvd. at 147th St. Flushing Fl. 9-0062-4026.
THE HALLETT CHAPEL, 8-17 Astoria Blvd. Astoria Astoria 8-0011-0012

Fred's Quality Market
MEATS — POULTRY
SEA FOOD
The Most Modern Meat Market in Queens
Prompt Deliveries
82-13 Roosevelt Ave. Newtown 9-8411

DIXIE
Sandwich Shop and Restaurant
We Serve Dinners, Lunches, Teas
Southern Cooking
OPEN FROM 7 A. M. TO 1 A. M.
3752 82nd Street Hav. 9-9422

Roosevelt Haberdashers
8205 ROOSEVELT AVENUE
Complete Line of Slacks, Polo Shirts, Bathing Suits and all Sportswear for vacation needs.
SARNOFF HAT AGENCY

JAMAICA

COMPLETE OPTICAL SERVICE
Dr. M. K. LEEDS and STAFF
Optometrists
159-04 JAMAICA AVENUE
Opposite Town Hall
TELEPHONE JAMAICA 6-5933

PHONE REPUBLIC 9-0400
for Repairing—Remodeling and Dry Air Cold Storage
John Bros.
CREATIVE FURRIERS
89-67 161 STREET

Tobey's Kiddie Shops, Inc.
163-27 Jamaica Ave. Jamaica, L. I., N. Y. — 20 Main Street Hempstead, N. Y.
Department Stores for Children
Outfitters for Boys and Girls to Sixteen

FRIES & BURMEISTER
Real Estate and Mortgages
INSURANCE
in All Its Branches
170-23 Jamaica Ave. Rep. 9-8070-8071

LITTLE NECK

The St. Moritz
Caterers
254-20 Northern Blvd. Bayside 9-5730

LYNBROOK

JOHN WATTS
CHOICE MEATS and PROVISIONS
87 Atlantic Avenue Lynbrook, N. Y.
Telephone Lynbrook 8422
Phone Lynbrook 4569

Watch and Jewelry Repairing
H. H. KOCH
JEWELER
DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY
SILVERWARE, CLOCKS
373 Sunrise Highway

Specialists in Boys' Camp and Summer
VACATION APPAREL
ADELSON'S
BOYS' SHOP, INC.
27 Atlantic Avenue

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

Long Island

LYNBROOK (Continued)

CLEANERS—DYERS
10 Branches on Long Island
Brothers

Rug Cleaning — Fur Storage

Wm. B. T. Ronalds & Son
Funeral Home
173 Earle Ave., Lynbrook, L. I.
Telephone Lynbrook 809

I. Jacobson & Son
Jantzen Bathing Suits
for All the Family
"MANSCO" Bathing Suits for Men
21-23 ATLANTIC AVENUE

PATCHOGUE

SWEZEY COAL & FEED CO.
COAL AND FUEL OIL
QUALITY FUELS
Telephones { Patchogue 270 / Port Jefferson 555

It pays THREE *ways to buy* CHEVROLETS:
1st—World's Lowest Prices
2nd—Valve-in-Head Six Economy
3rd—Year-After-Year Dependability
LAWRENCE W. BEHAN
80-84 MAIN ST., PATCHOGUE, N. Y.
TEL. 1600

PATCHOGUE—Blue Point

BLUE POINT
Individual Laundry, Inc.
TELEPHONES
BLUE POINT 420
Center Moriches 506 Ronkonkoma 149
Launderers and Dry Cleaners

RICHMOND HILL

LUCK & SCHMITT
DELICATESSEN
Specializing in
HOME COOKING and BAKING
106-09 Jamaica Avenue
Phone: Richmond Hill 2-4001

JEWELRY
E. D. Rummel
Jeweler—Watchmaker
116-19 Jamaica Ave., near 117th
Phone Richmond Hill 2-2283

ARTHUR A. SIEGLER
INSURANCE
Whatever your Insurance needs:—
I can supply them or give counsel.
LAURELTON 8-2357, 8-2555

PLUMBING—HEATING
GAS CO. DEALER
OIL BURNER
INSTALLATIONS
ALEX. LIST
8558 118th Street
Virginia 7-1118

PERRON'S DELICATESSEN
105-14 Liberty Ave. Tel. Virginia 7-9091
The Home of Home Cooking **Cocomalt**

All Summer Stock
greatly reduced for women and children
PARAMOUNT SHOE SHOP
111-21 Jamaica Avenue

Vick's Service Stations
TEXACO GAS
General Auto Repairs
TIRES—BATTERIES—IGNITION
Cor. 102nd Street and Atlantic Avenue and 104th Street and Atlantic Avenue
Phone Virginia 7-4440, Cleveland 3-8789
HARDWARE AND PAINTS
GARDEN IMPLEMENTS
Keys Made
Lawn Mowers Ground
CHAS. TEITELBAUM
108-11 Jamaica Ave. Tel. Rich. Hill 2-6121
All work done on premises

RICHMOND HILL
Ridgewood

PLUMBING
HEATING
Gas and Oil Burners
Gas Refrigerators and Ranges
FRANK J. WIESMAN, Inc.
1110 CYPRESS AVENUE
RIDGEWOOD EVERGREEN 2-4732

RICHMOND HILL
Woodhaven

CHANGE TO
SUMMER COMFORT
Furnishings and Sportswear for Men
Slacks from $1.55 to $7.45
Plesser & Sons
HABERDASHERS—HATTERS
9105 Jamaica Avenue

WHEN *you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.*

NEW YORK

Long Island

ROCKVILLE CENTER

MONITOR ADVERTISING
INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained. Tel. Rockville Centre 1815. 31 Yale Place, 8 a. m. to 1 p. m., daily
Look for the New York Display Advertising in the News Section

PARK GRAND
SERVICE STATION
Starters
Generators and Ignition
North Park and Grand Avenue Tel. 7849

For FLOWERS *Call*
TEL. R. V. C. 410
JOSEPH SAFINA
FLORIST
26 NORTH PARK AVENUE
Formerly Perlman Flower Service

SHOES
for
Men, Women and Children
PEERLESS SHOE STORE
22 N. Village Ave. Rockville Centre

COTTON and ACETATE
(Washable) 2-piece Knitted Dresses in sizes 14-44
$3.95
Frances
95 FRONT ST. Tel. Rockville Centre 5594
25 Middleneck Road Great Neck 3933

MAMARONECK

TELEPHONE MAMARONECK 2840
Member of the American Institute of Laundering
Mamaroneck Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. ROY HALSEY, *Mgr.*
MAMARONECK AVE. and NEW ST.
MAMARONECK, N. Y.
Telephone Larchmont 2068 Telephone Mamaroneck 2423

Dot's Beauty Shop
ELOISE HALEY
Scientific Care of Hair, Face and Hands
2 East Avenue Larchmont, N. Y. 149 Mamaroneck Avenue Mamaroneck, N. Y.

MOUNT VERNON

Kaplan Markets Inc.
ASK YOUR NEIGHBOR
53 SO. 4TH AVE. 471 SO. 5TH AVE.
TEL. OAKWOOD 5010

INSURANCE
of all kinds by
Charles J. Schoen
Murray Schoen & Morgan, Inc.
9 South Third Avenue
Mount Vernon, N. Y.
TEL. OAK. 6500
FAIRBANKS 4-4305

The Finest in Dairy Products
WILLOWBROOK DAIRY
Try Our Delicious Chocolate Drink
PHONES { Oakwood 8681—White Plains 7743 / New Rochelle 25

FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION $5,000 MAXIMUM INSURANCE FOR EACH DEPOSITOR MEMBER
THE Mount Vernon Trust Company
20 E. 1st St., cor. 3rd Ave.
Complete Banking Facilities
Call for a copy of "Services." Make the Trust Company YOUR Bank.

OAK 4343
CLAUDE'S
FOR BEAUTY
40-4TH AVE.

WILLIAM J. FEE
COAL CO.
COAL—COKE—FUEL OILS
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Fairbanks 4-3948 Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

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141 and 143 SOUTH FIRST AVE.
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Tel. Harlem 7-0956

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Jewelers in Mount Vernon
LEAB & MEYERS
GORHAM STERLING COMMUNITY SILVER and CHINA
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Maison Guinness
All Branches of
BEAUTY CULTURE
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PROCTOR BUILDING
Tel. Oakwood 3890
Open Monday, Friday and Saturday Evenings.

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Shoe Repairing Shop
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Phone OAKWOOD 9576

Let Us Take Care of Your Clothes
John Petronio, Proprietor
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Tel. Oakwood 9161
OAKLEY and GRAMATAN AVENUE

T. S. TRIMMER FUEL CORP.
WILLSON - ADAMS
Coal—Coke—Oil
Lehigh Valley Anthracite
10 NORTH THIRD AVENUE
Fair 4-2800 Oak 2600

NEW YORK

NEWBURGH

Highland-Quassaick
National Bank
and Trust Company
22-24 WATER STREET
Broadway Branch 244 Broadway
"Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation"

CLAIM ADJUSTER
Thomas Gray
Represents Insurance Companies
Twenty-five Years' Experience
OPERATES SIX COUNTIES
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The C. F. S. Milk Co., Inc.
High Grade
MILK AND CREAM
DAIRY PRODUCTS
77 Nest St., Newburgh, N. Y.
TELEPHONE 1655

NEW ROCHELLE

WHY GO TO NEW YORK
FOR A NEW AND SMART COIFFURE
SEE
ERICH
365 NORTH AVE
TEL. N. R. 4356

Tired Porch Furniture
Weary wicker gains a new lease on life in a fresh coat of WATERSPAR, the enamel that dries in four hours.

NEW ROCHELLE
COAL & LUMBER CO.
361 NORTH AVENUE N. R. 1000

RICHARDSON'S
(New Rochelle Furniture Exchange)
Upholsterers and Decorators
Draperies—Slip Covers
Fine Cabinet Work
Antiques Restored
51 Lawton St., New Rochelle, N. Y.
Phone N. R. 3154

"CALLING ALL GIRLS!"
who want
SMART COTTON FROCKS
SPORTSWEAR—BATHING SUITS
SLACKS—SHORTS—CULOTTES
CAMP SUITS
"We Specialize in Teens"
THE LEWIS SHOP
32 Division St., New Rochelle, N. Y.

Leonard Talner
JEWELER
JEWELRY WATCHES
Silver of National Reputation
Telechron Clocks
We Remodel Personal Jewelry
565 MAIN STREET N. R. 3692

I. B. COHEN
Agents
Burberry of London
Hickey-Freeman Clothes for Men
Boys' Clothes
507 MAIN ST. NEW ROCHELLE 7100

JANE DRAKE SHOP
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SALE
of New Spring and Summer Stock
Regular and Half Sizes
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INCORPORATED
CLEANING—PRESSING—REPAIRING
8 to 24-Hour Service
Spotless, Odorless, Non-Shrinkable
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Complete Optical Service
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205 NORTH AVENUE, NEW ROCHELLE
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150 MAIN STREET, WHITE PLAINS

NEW YORK CITY

Brooklyn

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If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
Telephones: Shore Road 5-1818
9-11 A. M. Monday, Wednesday, Friday

MEN'S WEAR
Palm Beach Suits, $16.75
Slacks for Beach or Golf, $1.95 and up
Polo Shirts, $1.00 and up
Large Selection
Bathing Trunks, $1.95 and up
Sport Belts, 50c and up
COLIN BROS.
1070 Flatbush Avenue, Nr. Beverly Road
Buckminster 2-1176

Seaver Bros.
7506 FIFTH AVENUE
Wash Dresses
$1.97, $2.98, $3.95
Crepes or Cottons.
Women's and Misses' Sizes.
Sports Wear, Beach Robes.
Knee High Hose, 39c, 59c, 69c.

FRED HERBST SONS
MORTICIANS
75th Street and Fifth Avenue
SHORE ROAD 5-1600

FREDA BEAUTY SALON
274 75TH STREET
Now Featuring
Frederics One Minute Permanent
Shore Road 5-9449 $7.50

H. G. CHRISTENSEN
FANCY DELICATESSEN
Specializing in Salads and Home Cooking
HEINZ 57 VARIETIES
117 BAYRIDGE AVE. SHroad 8-6816
Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

NEW YORK

NEW YORK CITY

Manhattan

ANNA-MIA
Ladies' Hairdresser
1192 LEXINGTON AVE.
N. W. Cor of 81st St.
BU 8-4684
Featuring Now
FREDERICS'
"The One Minute Permanent"
Also
ZOTOS The Machineless Permanent and Our Other Famous Waves
5 Dollars Up

DISPENSING
OPTICIANS
KOHNSTAMM--WOLFE
Incorporated
12 EAST 46TH STREET
(Between 5th and Madison)
NEW YORK CITY

Economy Beauty Shoppe
2873 BROADWAY
Bet. 111th and 112th Sts.
1 Flight Up Room 15
Open Evenings

CAthedral 8-4404
Hairdressing for Discriminating Clientele
3 ITEMS $1.00—ALL WEEK

Office Supplies
Typewriter Paper and Ribbons
Index Cards—File Folders
ENGRAVING BRISTOL-STREETER INC. PRINTING
46 EAST 59TH STREET
Between Madison and Park Avenues

THE FUNERAL CHURCH
A distinctive establishment . . . offering a dignified, suitable service at most moderate prices. Phone, day or night:
TR afalgar 7-8200
THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Inc.
Broadway at 66th Street, N. Y.
FRANK E. CAMPBELL
Phone ACademy 2-2292 Established 1910

MME. ESTELLE
924 Amsterdam Ave., New York
Bet. 105-106th Sts., New York
DRY CLEANING-FANCY DYEING
Goods Called For and Delivered
Out-of-Town Trade Solicited
Benj. Weil, Pres. Alfred Weil, Sec.
Telephone HARLEM 7-3987

I. WEIL SONS, Inc.
Funeral Directors
118 East 116th Street, New York
Memorial Chapels in Various Parts of the City

Wolfman's
DEPARTMENT STORE
2872 BROADWAY, nr. 112th St.
Complete Line of
Bathing Suits and Accessories
Also enlarged and effective line of Infants' and Children's Wear

Staten Island

MARINERS HARBOR

Weissglass Gold Seal Milk
Try Our Old-Fashioned Churned Buttermilk. Best Eggs and Butter.
WEISSGLASS GOLD SEAL DAIRIES, INC.
2014 Forest Ave., Mariners Harbor, S. I.
Tel. Gib. 2-6600

PORT RICHMOND

Westerleigh Press
Distinctive Printing
Commercial, Club, Church, School
1927 RICHMOND TERRACE
Port Richmond, S. I. Tel. Gib. 2-2413

WEST NEW BRIGHTON

Call for Appointment
GIbraltar 2-7846
Jean & Lee Beauty Parlor
Beauty Culture in all its branches—
Specialists in Permanent Waving
3 Expert Barbers in Attendance
ALL ITEMS 35c
811 CASTLETON AVE.

PEEKSKILL

FRANK P. TOMPKINS
Optometrist
MEDICAL ARTS BUILDING
PEEKSKILL, N. Y.
PHONE 2654-J

KURZHALS BROS., Inc.
Hardware Housewares
China Glassware Gifts
DuPont's Paints Toys
Norge Refrigerators
MAIN STREET and NELSON AVENUE
PEEKSKILL, N. Y.

Delco Oil Burners, Philgas
Phone 489
SCHMALZ & KOHLER
Plumbing and Heating Contractors
Represented by V. F. KOHLER 307 N Division St. Peekskill, N. Y.

VAN CORTLANDT DAIRY
All grades of milk
Cream—Real Churned Buttermilk
Cottage Cheese
PEEKSKILL OSSINING MAHOPAC
Phone 2100 1260 2141

MAR - MAC
SERVICE STATION
Wm. C. McConnell Wm. H. Maroney
SUNOCO
GASOLINE—FUEL OIL—MOTOR OIL
839 Main Street, opp. Municipal Bldg.
Peekskill 357

Westinghouse
Refrigerator
GEORGE OLSON CO.
Peekskill's Leading Home Appliance Store
942 MAIN ST. Phone 1550

WINDSOR DRESS SHOP
900 South Street Phone 56
Featuring our usual large and varied selection of
COTTON
and SUMMER SILK DRESSES
Reasonable Prices

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW YORK

PEEKSKILL (Continued)

W. T. VALENTINE
Groceries, Spices
Fruits and Vegetables
1100 PARK STREET
Tel. 436 Peekskill, N. Y.

Special Limited Time Offer
only $7.45 *for*
1 Mohawk Coffee Maker $5.95
1 Carlisle Toaster 3.50
Complete Breakfast Set ..... $9.45 value
Made by GENERAL ELECTRIC
JOHN R. JONES
12-16 N. DIVISION STREET

PORT CHESTER

Protect Your Garments from every hazard of summer.
La Salle's Modern Fur Cold Storage
Just phone Port Chester 300 or Greenwich 220
La Salle Cleaners & Dyers
193-5 WESTCHESTER AVENUE

The Morley Markets Inc.
33 North Main Street
Meats, Sea Food, Delicatessen
Fruits and Vegetables
Free Delivery Prompt Service
Phones 508 and 509

JANTZEN
Swim Suits
for Men and Women
I. GOLDBERG, SON
FINE'S
INFANTS' and CHILDREN'S SHOP
30 NORTH MAIN STREET
Everything for the beach and summer wear.
Infants' and Children's Outfitters
from one minute to 16 years

POUGHKEEPSIE

Luckey's Annual
Sample Sale of
LINGERIE
Marvelously fine lingerie at almost unbelievable prices because these are manufacturer's samples. Get your share of these savings.
LUCKEY PLATT & Co.

GENERAL ELECTRIC
AIR CONDITIONING
and Oil Furnace
STRAIN & SUTTON
34-36 Cannon Street
Telephones 334-335

HIGHLAND LAUNDRY SERVICE and ZORIC ODORLESS DRY CLEANING
PEEKSKILL 3000-3001

White Plains....10184	Poughkeepsie...4793
Ossining.....1917	Croton.....459
Tarrytown.....2359	Chappaqua.....210
Newburgh.....3178	Mt. Kisco.....5492
	Katonah.....198

B & M
Food Market
Groceries—Meats
Fish—Provisions
Choicest Fruits
Vegetables
469 Main St. Phone 6160

WONDER BREAD

What About
COOL AWNINGS
for Your Windows?
The Wallace Co.
COMPLETE OPTICAL SERVICE
Dr. M. K. LEEDS and STAFF
Optometrists
292 Main Street Phone 6048

SILK DRESSES
$3.90 to $15.00
Cottons, $1.95 to $5.00.
COATS—SUITS—SPORTSWEAR
BAUER'S
260 MAIN STREET

The Friendship Ring
is fashion's latest decree. One pleasant moment of our modern life can be made a milestone by giving a FRIENDSHIP ring of this style.
Rubies or Sapphires or Emeralds combined with Diamonds. Strikingly different.
J. ARNOLD WOOD
Registered Jeweler No. 218
357 MAIN STREET

ROCHESTER

MONITOR ADVERTISING
INFORMATION BUREAU
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390 Grand Avenue
Telephone Culver 515—9-12 noon.

Electrolux Cleaner and Air Purifier
Paid for by
BRUCE MACDONALD
19 Werner Park Mon. 220-W

Dresses
Silk Dresses 1.88 and up
Sizes 14 to 58
Cotton Dresses, 98c and up
Sizes 12 to 52
Betty Dress Shop Percy Levy, Prop.
418 E. Main Street

NEW YORK

ROCHESTER (Continued)

TOURISTS
or
Your Out-of-Town Guests
will enjoy our homelike atmosphere
Edith Ellis
38 EAST AVENUE
LUNCHES—DINNERS
FOUNTAIN SERVICE

WATTS
DRY CLEANING CO.
Incorporated
Specializing
in the Art of Dry Cleaning
including knit garments.
322 COTTAGE STREET GENESEE 614

PROJANSKY
TAILORS—FURRIERS
for gentlewomen
Ready to Wear
39 EAST AVE. STONE 337, 338

E. H. CLARK COAL CO.
INCORPORATED
'blue coal'
Try it today, you'll order it tomorrow
WE ASK YOUR PATRONAGE
MAIN 18

DYERS Becks DRY CLEANERS
360 Park Ave 762 Monroe Ave.
1794 East Ave. 1235 University Ave.
CALL MONROE 8484

BRIGHTON PLACE DAIRY
GLENWOOD 144

McConnell Milk & Ice, Inc.
add to their dairy one more product. Ice Cream of high quality. When out for a ride, stop at 60 NORTH MAIN ST., PITTSFORD, for one of those Big Boy Cones, Milk Shake or Soda.

MAY RYAN
Beauty Parlor
"Frederics" Permanent Wave Specialist
80 East Ave. Stone 2723

GLENWOOD 1240
FARMEN FOR LOWERS
331 DRIVING PARK AVENUE

FIRE INSURANCE AUTO
E. S. BOHACHEK, Inc.
Clinton Ave., S. at Court
Dividends Never Less Than 20%

J. E. Thompson COMPANY
Women's Wear
of Smart Individuality
78 CLINTON AVENUE SOUTH
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite
That Better Hard Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL
and SUPPLY COMPANY
149 Ridge Road, East Glen. 6161

MORTGAGE MONEY
New York Life Insurance Company funds are always available for conservative loans on residential, apartment and business properties in Rochester area. Reasonable rates and prompt service assured.
Rentals Sales Mortgages Insurance
J. E. GOUTREMOUT
Corporation
802 UNION TRUST BUILDING

ELDER'S MARKET
GROCERIES — MEATS — FRUITS
VEGETABLES
KNOX *Sparkling* GELATINE
For Warm Weather Desserts
3 for 19c
527 Monroe Avenue Monroe 1050

S. WEISS CO.
Jewelers
48 EAST MAIN STREET

RYE

Theodore Fremd's Market
The Finest Meats and Poultry
Phone 153-152 PURCHASE ST.

SCARSDALE

For Your Printing
SCARSDALE NEW YORK
The Printer Wick
Telephone 2222

PLUMBING—HEATING
FURNACE CLEANING
High Powered Vacuum
RETUBING STEEL BOILERS
JOHN R. PHILIP
54 GARTH ROAD
SCARSDALE 2200 NITE CALL 924

BARNARD'S PHARMACY
GARTH ROAD
We cordially invite you to patronize our New, Up-to-the-Minute
ICE CREAM AND SODA FOUNTAIN
To be installed by about July 15th
Tel. SCArsdale 3433

NEW YORK

SCARSDALE (Continued)

Beach Umbrellas and Rests
Picnic Supplies of All Kinds
DEVOE PAINTS
Walter A. Hoblin Inc.
1 Garth Road, Scarsdale, N. Y., Tel. 3454

SCARSDALE—Hartsdale

E. ROBISON, Inc.
Hardware—Fuel Oil
Garage
HARTSDALE ROAD, HARTSDALE, N. Y.
TELEPHONE WHITE PLAINS 8866

SCHENECTADY

Schenectady Agency for
GOTHAM GOLD STRIPE
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
SILK HOSIERY
$1.00 to $1.95
THE EARL CO.
430 STATE STREET TEL. 4-9111

Barneys
FURNITURE
Rugs
and Floor Coverings
Schenectady's Largest Linoleum Contractors. Estimates Readily Furnished.
PHONE 4-4811

All Great Discoverers . . .
have found that if you go far enough in the right direction you'll reach your objective.
Is Comfort, Prosperity, Your Goal?
You can't go wrong if you put your savings in a savings bank!
Schenectady SAVINGS Bank
Where Clinton Crosses State

BOOKS
For Recreation as well as for Serious READING—Always Carried in Stock
UNION BOOK COMPANY
257 STATE STREET
WM. S. WRIGHT
Successor to
George Zeller's Paint Store
WALL PAPER of Character
Benjamin Moore Paints
Guaranteed Workmanship
1032 STATE STREET PHONE 2-4092

SYRACUSE

Wallhide
Sun Proof Paint
Screens
WOOD GLASS CO.
125-127 James Street

DOWNYFLAKE DOUGHNUTS
Famous From Coast to Coast
403 SOUTH WARREN STREET

SOCONY
TIRES
BATTERIES
REPAIRING
TOWING
Forman Genesee Garage
800 EAST GENESEE STREET

$100 A MONTH FOR LIFE
When Your Ready to Retire
Ask
JOHN G. WINTSCH, C. L. U.
822 Chimes Building Tel. 3-8187
Phoenix Mutual Life Ins. Co. of Hartford, Conn.

UTICA

Cool
Wash Frocks
For you—these exciting new frocks by Hubrite! Gay and cool, zephyr-soft pastels with accessories in pottery tones—on fresh, tubbable crepes and cottons that are color-fast and shrink-proof! Wear them all through summer. Select several—now.
Only $5.95
J. B. Wells & Son Co.

ACME COAL CO.
STANLEY THEATER BUILDING
Retailers of
ACME ANTHRACITE (Sand Flotation Cleaned Hard Coal)
NIAGARA HUDSON COKE
Tel. 2-2168 Modern Downtown Office

BAKER
the Florist
Seasonable Flowers
Established 46 Years
809 CORNELIA ST. { Phones 4-3175
208 GENESEE ST.
GENERAL ELECTRIC
Refrigerators, Radios, Washers, Cleaners, Ironers, Ranges
Sales and Repair Service
SCHWENDERS
201-205 Columbia Street Ph. 2-5139
259 Genesee Street Ph. 2-8222

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

NEW YORK

UTICA (Continued)

"Known for Great Value-Giving"
Fall and Winter Showing of
Dresses, Coats, Suits and Millinery
Famous
Bleecker Street at Charlotte

Complete Line of
Correct Accessories
Moderately Priced
D. PRICE & CO.
The Fashion Center of Utica

WHITE PLAINS

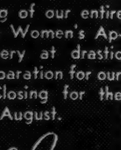
MONITOR ADVERTISING
INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call White Plains 3367, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained from 9 to 11 daily, except Saturday.
Look for New York Display Advertising in the News Section.

ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE
We are disposing of our entire collection of fine Women's Apparel and Millinery at drastic reductions, in preparation for our usual Summer Closing for the month of August.
L. A. Schulman Inc.
White Plains, N.Y.
122 MAMARONECK AVE.

BRUSSEL'S FOOD MARKET Inc.
SWIFT'S PREMIUM
Cattle
Prime Rib Roast, First 4 ribs.....27c lb.
Fresh Sea Food in Season
Live Lobsters—Soft Shell Crabs
"Quality Foods for the Table"
15 Mamaroneck Ave. Ph. W. P. 10200
FREE DELIVERY SERVICE

Pre-Fourth of July
SALE!
• • •
Cotton Dresses $3.95
Wash Tub Silk Dreses.... 5.95
White Silk and Linen Hats 1.95
Special group of Coats and Suits $12.00
ORAM-KIRCHÉ, INC.
136-138 MAMARONECK AVENUE

ELSA MAY
BEAUTY SALON



If your hair isn't becoming to you, you should be coming to us!
BEAUTY SERVICE 50c
PERMANENTS $5 up
201 S. LEXINGTON AVE. Tel. 10463 W. P.
"Patronized by Particular People"

Palm Beach Suits.....$16.75
Sanforized-Shrunk
Slacks for Sport Wear..$1.95 up
STONE'S
CLOTHES SHOP
199 Main Street W. P. 1279

White Plains Produce Market
25 GROVE STREET PHONES 3130-7707
Burnett's Liquid Ice Cream Mix
New Low Price on Burnett's Vanilla (all sizes)
Certo — Good Luck Jar Rings

Jewelry Gifts
for the June Bride
1847 Rogers Bros. Treasure Chest with pieces of 8.

Meyer Gordon Inc.
Established 32 Years
125 MAIN STREET
Your Cakes, Pies and Cookies
Baked as you would bake them
And right before your eyes!
BRADBURY'S of WESTCHESTER
35A MAMARONECK AVENUE
Service to your door Tel. W. P. 9330

General Electric Radio Sale
Save $25.50
Regular Price $105.00
Allowance $25.50
New Low Price..... $79.50

RAY KLINE INC.
75 MAMARONECK AVE. W. P. 2012
Carhart Beauty Salon
(Over 25 Years' Experience)
PERMANENT WAVES
to suit all kinds of hair.
● 3 Items for $1.00
● Permanents from $5.00 up
Dr. Parker's Method
277 MAMARONECK AVE. W. P. 5622

YONKERS

PIERPOINT'S MARKET
119 New Main Street
Tel. Yonkers 2575-2576
The BEST in MEAT - FISH and POULTRY
Ask about our Specials Wed., Fri. and Sat.
ESTHER'S
BEAUTY SALON
Specialists in All Branches of BEAUTY CULTURE
Zotos Machineless Permanent $10.00
Shampoo and Wave, all week... 1.00
8 CARYL AVE. TEL. YON. 5021

PURE CREAMERY
473 SO. BROADWAY Tel. Yon. 9155
DAIRY PRODUCTS and FANCY GROCERIES AT LOWER PRICES
Near Woolworth's 5c and 10c Store

THE more we love the better we are; and the greater our friendships are, the dearer we are to God.
—JEREMY TAYLOR

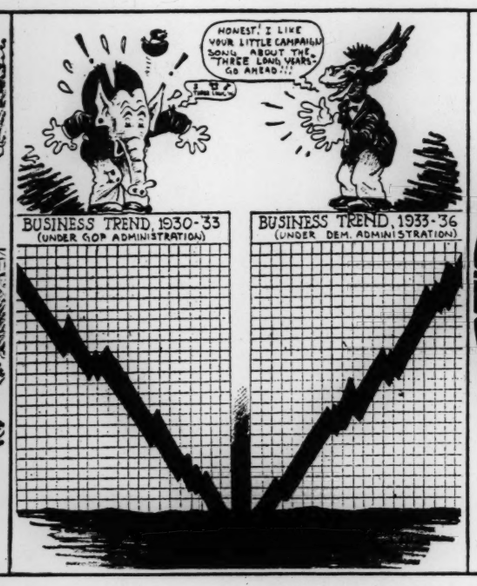
Daily Features

NO MAN can tell what the future may bring forth, and small opportunities are often the beginning of great enterprises.—DEMOSTHENES.

Cartoons of the Week

—Herblock in Orange, N. J., Daily Courier

The Ideal Graduation Gift

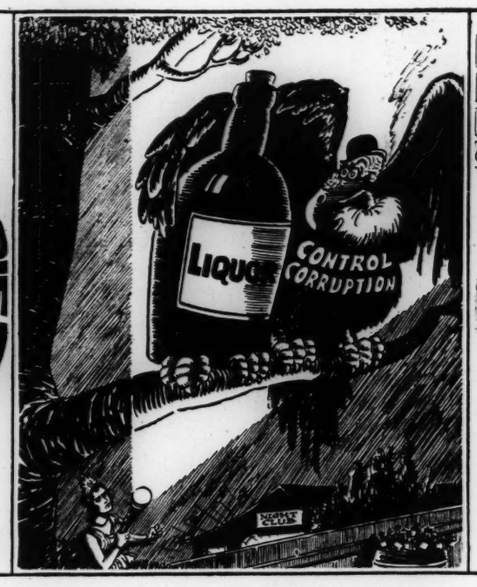

HONEST! I LIKE YOUR LITTLE CAMPAIGN SONG, "ABOUT THE THREE LONG YEARS." GO AHEAD!!!
BUSINESS TREND, 1930-33 (UNDER GOP ADMINISTRATION)
BUSINESS TREND, 1933-36 (UNDER DEM. ADMINISTRATION)

—Knox in Memphis Commercial Appeal

Maybe Jumbo Shouldn't Have Mentioned It!

—Russell in Los Angeles Times

Bull's-Eye View of the Three Long Years!



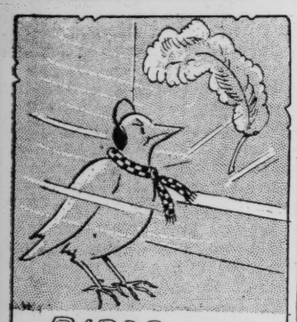
—Russell in Los Angeles Times

The Birds of a Feather!

—Sweigert in San Francisco Chronicle

Third Party at the Water Hole!

Worth Knowing



BIRDS "DRESS" FOR WARMTH IN WINTER THEY WEAR MORE AND THICKER FEATHERS.

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

A Flying Vacation

57

In Conclusion

IF I had seen the widely praised cherry blossoms in Washington before visiting the azalea gardens in Charleston, I should have been more impressed; but a delicate pink is likely to come as an anti-climax after a dazzling flame.

I arrived in Washington by train from Raleigh about 8 o'clock, and breakfasted at the Union Station. Then I tried to enjoy the cherry blossoms. But they had too much to live up to, so I taxied over to the National Press Building and visited a while with the co-workers in the Monitor Bureau. Incidentally, if readers of this international daily newspaper detect a certain cadence and rhythm in our dispatches from Washington, they can thank the National Broadcasting Company, whose studios are just across the hall. A large band was tootling and um-pahing an accompaniment to the typewriter solos while I was there.

My plane took-off at 10:30, and I must confess that there are stations I prefer to fly from. We cleared the military highway all right; but there was a momentary sinking feeling as I realized that our pilot was banking our skyliner around to the left—but, of course, he easily cleared the Arlington wireless towers.

At the outskirts of Washington we ran into a low ceiling, and we saw good old terra firma no more until we landed at Newark 80 minutes later. And we weren't above the clouds, either; we were swishing through them—blind flying every inch of the way. But the average pilot relies upon his instruments most of the time, anyway. It was, however, a helpful lesson I learned; for the pilot, even though he cannot see the way ahead, listens for the radio voice, and is safely guided into the home port.

I know that the memory of this murky flight will help me when I seem unable to see my next step—for the "still, small voice" is always and everywhere available. And I shall have reason to be as free and confident as was our pilot—of course, he didn't allow himself to get out of tune with the sending station for a minute.

Although I had planned an interesting week end in New York, I was seized with such a yearning to get back home that I caught the first train, and was having dinner that happy Saturday evening out on my own little five acres. The meat was cold, but the family was taken by glad surprise, and that was sauce enough.

Thus endeth, appropriately enough with the 57th article, a series that many readers may have feared would have endless varieties. But it has given me the privilege of reliving my gayest adventure—a flying vacation. And I thank you.—*Daily Features Editor.*

(Believe It or Not—the End)

Daily Anecdote

Fore 'n' Aft

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

THE Yankee schooner, Sally Ann, under the command of Captain Spooner, was slowly making its way up the Connecticut River. At his station forward stood Mr. Comstock, the mate. In his opinion the schooner was getting perilously close to the flats which lay along the larboard shore. So aft he sallied and facing the "Old Man," growled, "Cap'n Spooner, you're gettin' a little too close to the flats. Hadn't ye better go about?"

"Mr. Comstock," answered the seascarred veteran, "just go for'ard and 'tend to your part of the schooner and I'll' tend to mine."

Muttering, the mate ambled forward; and, back at his post, called out, "Boys, see that the mud hook is clear for lettin' go."

"All clear!" came the shouted chorus.

"Let 'er go!" bellowed the mate. Down went the anchor, out rattled the chain, and the Sally Ann came luffing into the wind and brought up at a standstill.

Quite content, the mate shuffled back to the captain and touching his cap, said, "Well, Cap'n, my part of the schooner is at anchor."

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

'Five Points'

PILE together as many sheets of paper as there are persons to play. Scatter on the upper one, at random, five grains of rice. Prick with a pin, without disturbing the rice, five holes through the spots where the rice has fallen.

You will then have a number of sheets of paper, each containing five pinholes, arranged in the same order.

The game consists in each person drawing a figure which shall come within the points, using one for the head, two for the hands, and two for the feet. The result will be a variety of amusing figures and attitudes. A prize might be given for the most comical.—May P., Los Angeles.

Vocations

Ideas That Have Brought Supply

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Clothesline Service

RECENTLY a man appeared at my door with a coil of wire clothesline and asked me if I would like an entire line strung up in the yard, or a short length that could serve me for the odds-and-ends washings that are done so often in every household.

He had a wire stretcher with him, and even a few clothes poles in his car. When he was putting up a line for me he told me this kind of service had kept him from the need of asking aid.—M. S., Boone, Iowa.

In Lighter Vein

Obliging

"May I borrow your pen, Bob?"

"Certainly."

"I'd like you to post this letter as you go to lunch, will you?"

"All right."

"Want to lend me a stamp, old chap?"

"Yes, if you want one."

"Much obliged. By the way, what's your girl's address?"—*Bee Hive.*

Out of Place

Restaurant Manager (to orchestra conductor): "I wish you'd display a little more tact in choosing the music. We've got the National Association of Umbrella Manufacturers here this evening, and you've just played 'It Ain't Gonna Rain No More!'"—*Grit.*

At Least Something

The London-Aberdeen express neared its destination.

"It's been a long and tiring journey, hasn't it?" said the Englishman.

"Aye," agreed the Scotsman, "an' sae it ought to be for the money."—*Pearson's.*

Absorbing

Visitor: "I found something very absorbing on your desk."

Poet (highly delighted): "Indeed! One of my poems, I presume?"

Visitor: "No, a piece of blotting paper."—*Pearson's.*

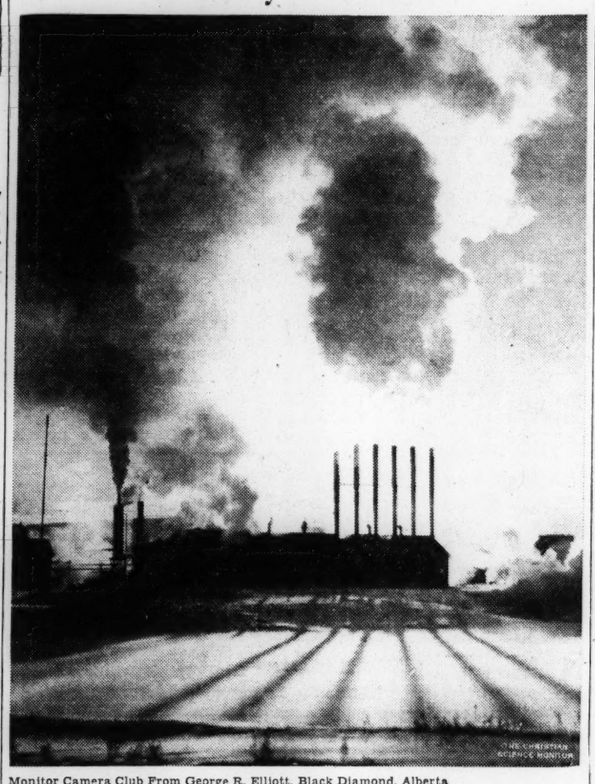
Consistent

"The world is my oyster, Dad."

"Well, then, why don't you get busy on it?"

"What for? There's no 'R' in the summer months!"

Industry at Sunrise



Monitor Camera Club From George R. Elliott, Black Diamond, Alberta

Gasoline Plant at Turner Valley, Alberta, Begins Another Busy Day

Brevities

Boston Transcript: When a Chicagoan on trial said he knew his fiancée only as Blanche, the prosecutor learned her last name was Wojciechowska. Enough to make anyone Blanche.

Punch: In Berlin restaurants lessons are being given in the English names of dishes for use on bills-of-fare. A suggestion is that this idea might be adopted in London restaurants.

Charlotte Observer: Our idea of the unfitness of things is for a motorcycle policeman to stop a motorcar driver for making too much noise.

New Yorker: Chairman Farley is unwilling to admit that the President will lose a single state. College seniors would never pick James as the most likely to concede.

American Lumberman: A country-wide census of the jobless will be taken; which ought to provide enough jobs so there won't be any.

St. Louis Star-Times: Another way to save steps in the home is to build the bedroom, kitchen, and garage in a straight line.

Indianapolis News: One nice thing about a zeppelin is that no signal is required for a left turn.

Parliamentary Practice

Question Box

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Committee Appointment

Question: The following are excerpts from our bylaws: "Article IX. Special meetings . . . shall be called by the clerk . . . and no other business other than that for which the meeting was called shall be transacted." "Article VII. The board . . . shall appoint all standing committees." Article VIII provides that committees shall meet as frequently as shall be deemed advisable by the board, and names those committees, and also provides that "any other committee that may be necessary may be appointed."

At a "progress meeting," held by motion once a month, a motion was made that the building committee and the president be made a finance committee.

(a) Was it legal to appoint a finance committee at a progress meeting, it not having been on the call?

(b) Is it legal for the membership to appoint any committee?

(c) Can this committee meet and function if the board does not "deem it advisable"?

Answer: (a) No.

(b) It depends upon the purpose. A standing committee is a permanent committee, whose membership is appointed for specified terms. Also, as a rule, standing committees are established in the bylaws. A special committee is for a specified purpose, not considered permanent. The finance committee seems, in this case, to be a special committee; whereas the bylaws require all the standing committees to be appointed by the board. Nothing in the bylaws provides that special committees shall be appointed by the board.

(c) Yes, if appointed properly after due notice, if at a special meeting, and if the interpretation in "b" above accords with that of a majority of the membership.

Religion

RELIGION is the thirst for God, and its satisfaction.

Blessed are they that thirst, and woe to them that can thirst no longer because they are drunken with that which cannot satisfy them.—*Dean Inge.*

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

1. Cryptogram

A NEWTONVILLE, Mass., reader shares the following quotation by Lowell as a cryptic comment on the days to come. (*) denotes proper name.

"AT CBGXN GE ENL TA LIN

DSUGEI EYFFNB. *KYAN FSO PN

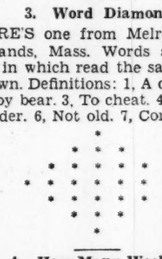
ISQ PO LIN CTTBNEL XTFNB."

2 Letter Changing

SEVERAL weeks ago we presented WHEAT to BREAD in seven moves. In so doing, however, we inadvertently skipped "FLOUR." Now an Elmhurst, Illinois, reader submits changing WHEAT to FLOUR in 7 moves, and FLOUR to BREAD in 6 moves, changing only one letter at a time, and forming a proper word each time.

3. Word Diamond

HERE'S one from Melrose Highlands, Mass. Words are to be filled in which read the same across as down. Definitions: 1, A consonant 2, Baby bear. 3, To cheat. 4, Rebuses 5, Under. 6, Not old. 7, Consonant.



4. How Many Weeks?

IT TOOK 18 weeks for 25 boys to do a piece of work. How many weeks, at the same rate, would it have taken 15 boys to do the same piece of work?

5. Rebus

THE Fargo, N. D., reader who submitted yesterday's two books of the Bible in rebus form, today adds another:

2 17 18 93

(Answers Appear Among Advertisements)

Odds and Ends

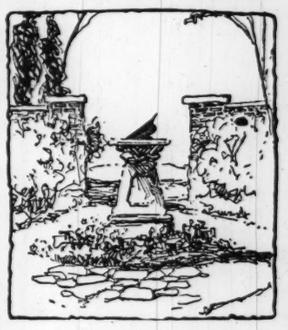
Roman Coins

More than 20,000 Roman coins were recently unearthed by workmen at Dorchester, Eng.

About Steel

The average life of steel is considered to be slightly over 30 years.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"



Hand in Hand

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

AT ONE of the busiest and most congested crossroads in southeastern London, a policeman—very broad and well over 6 feet—was standing, when a little girl came up to him from behind and, without a word, placed her right hand in his large left one.

The policeman, without moving any part of his person except his head an inch or two, looked sideways and down; and, immediately understanding what was required, he threw out the official arm, whereupon the motors, buses, and other vehicles pulled up and made a walled lane, by which the child and her escort passed to the other side. Traffic was then resumed.

The writer was in one of the buses that was held up and was particularly impressed not only by the absolute confidence with which the child approached the big bobby, but by her evident assurance that he would "see her through."

Facts About the Bible

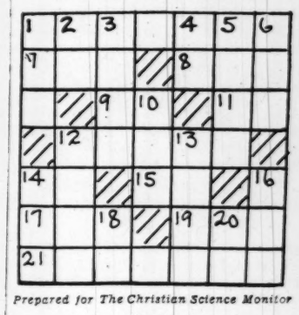
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

Sarepta, a City of Sidon

WHEN speaking in the synagogue at Nazareth, Christ Jesus refers to the visit which Elijah paid to "Sarepta, a city of Sidon" (Luke 4:26); the point of the reference being that Sarepta (the Zarephath of the Old Testament—I Kings 17:9) was not one of the cities of Israel, yet it was there that the prophet performed two of the most outstanding acts of his career—the multiplication of the widow's meal and oil, and the raising of her son from the dead (ibid., verses 16 and 22).

Sarepta lay within the borders of the supposedly pagan district of Phoenicia, and was situated about eight miles to the south of Sidon (or Zidon), apparently coming under the jurisdiction (I Kings 17:9). Some have supposed that this same Sarepta was the scene of the healing of the daughter of the "Syrophenician" woman by the Master himself (Mark 7:25-30).

Crossword Puzzle



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1. Inactive
7. Strong resentment
8. Bind
9. Sloth
11. Musical note
12. Reproductive body
14. Leave
15. Negation
17. Bird
19. Former French coin
21. Earthy

Down

1. Excavate
2. Conjunction
3. Harvest
4. By
5. River in Africa
6. Beverage
10. Electrified particle
12. Portion
13. Flower
14. Obtain
16. Hint
18. City of Chaldea
20. Preposition

(The Solution Will Be Found Elsewhere)

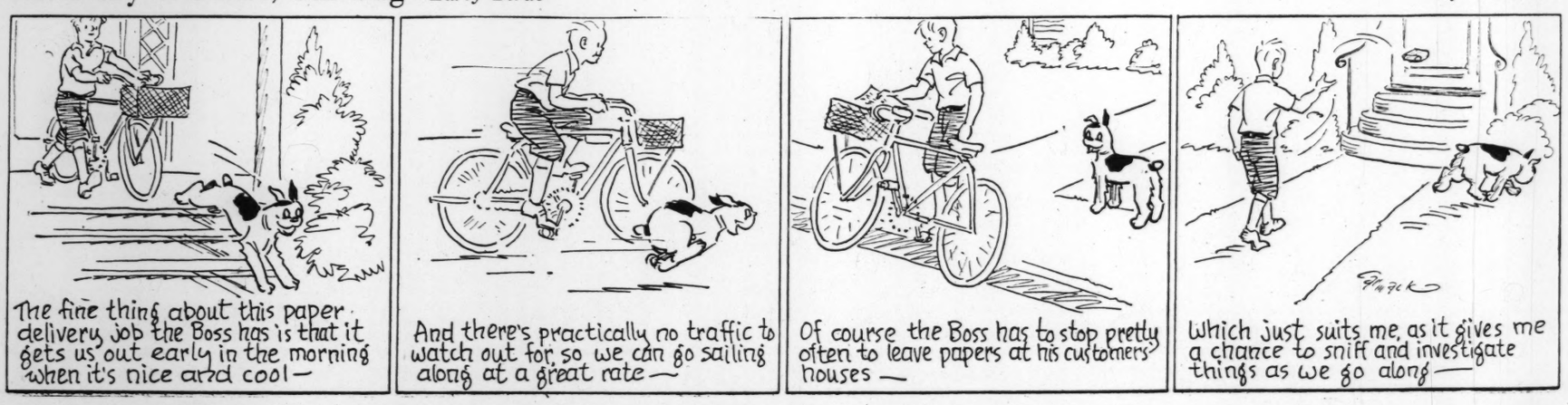
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*The Lost Shirt*

By LE PELLEY

WELL, BUDDY—WE'VE LOOKED EVERYWHERE AND THERE IS NO TRACE OF YOUR SHIRT—! THE GIRLS SAY THEY DIDN'T TAKE IT....
IT MUST BE SOMEWHERE
PERSONALLY, TUBBY, I THINK YOU JUST LOST IT!
SOMETHING MYSTERIOUS IS ALWAYS HAPPENING ON BLACK BEAVER POINT.... I RECKON THERE ARE LOTS OF STRANGE TALES IN THESE HILLS!!
WELL, I GUESS SO!
ESPECIALLY SHIRT TAILS

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Early Birds*

By CARMACK


The fine thing about this paper delivery job the Boss has is that it gets us out early in the morning when it's nice and cool—
And there's practically no traffic to watch out for, so we can go sailing along at a great rate—
Of course the Boss has to stop pretty often to leave papers at his customers' houses—
Which just suits me, as it gives me a chance to sniff and investigate things as we go along—

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JUNE 25, 1936 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

The Franc Between Crises

WITH the passing of the French monetary crisis, devaluation of the franc has again ceased to be "just around the corner," and, till the next crisis occurs, has lapsed into an intellectual argument for the experts. Till recently M. Paul Reynaud, former Minister of Finance, seemed to be the only devaluationist in France. Now, as he says, his wilderness is becoming overcrowded. Some of the converts, known hitherto as antidevaluationists, disguise their conversion by pleading for "a currency alignment." For France such an event would really mean devaluation.

The franc was thrown out of kilter by the post-depression devaluation of some currencies and the depreciation of others. Thus the devaluation of the dollar changed the franc from a 4 cent to a 6½ cent franc; in terms of the pound, the franc was made more expensive by about this same proportion.

A dearer franc naturally hurts French business. Goods priced in francs become dearer to those with foreign currencies to spend, and, consequently, foreigners turn to other goods. In France, where tourism is an immense industry, this effect has been felt particularly in the tourist trade. Those Americans who saw the franc change from 4 cents to 6½ cents felt that they would get more value for their dollars elsewhere.

In such circumstances two courses are open to the affected country. It can follow the example of the devaluationists or depreciationists by cutting the value of currency. Or it can so reduce its internal costs and prices as to offset the expensive franc. This latter process is called deflation. Even if the American, say, knows that he is getting fewer francs than formerly for a given amount of dollars, he may still continue to buy in France if he knows that the franc has been given a bigger purchasing power internally. Devaluation or deflation? Currency-cutting or cost-cutting? That is the issue, and has been the issue for several years back.

A gallant effort has been made in France to deflate. The trouble, however, has been that deflation has been both lopsided and ineffective. The cost of production has been reduced in the cities, principally at the expense of labor. But the cost of necessities in the worker's budget has shown no similar diminution. This has been due to the inability to reduce the prices of agricultural products. Caught in these pincers—of falling urban wages and a stationary cost of living—the workers have staged their "folded arms" strike. Moreover, even the deflation thus far endured has not closed the gap between domestic and world prices. M. Charles Rist, deputy governor of the Bank of France, estimates that French prices are still higher by 20 per cent.

Why is not the alternative, then, more attractive to French statesmen—the alternative, that is, of devaluation, or currency-cutting instead of cost-cutting? The new Premier, M. Blum, though a Socialist, is as antidevaluationist as any Rightist. The reason is that in monetary matters the French heart, in André Siegfried's words, is on the Right. The French are a nation of savers as well as workers. Devaluation of the currency which was formalized in 1928 made for a considerable decline in the internal purchasing power of the franc. This may have helped business, but it played havoc with savings. The French do not wish to see a repetition of that experience.

It is doubtful, however, whether a new devaluation would have such an effect. Conditions are changed from those in the post-war period. Furthermore, in those countries which have either devalued or depreciated their currencies, no encouragement will be found for the fear that the purchasing power of a currency internally is reduced in the same proportion as its foreign exchange value. The situation in those countries probably accounts for many of the new converts to the devaluationist cause.

Whatever the outcome of the argument, the French economic situation is not improved by it. And this is already in bad shape. According to M. Rist, the national income, which is a produced income, has fallen by over 35 per cent, or about as much as America lost between 1929 and 1933. That has been the price of the lopsided deflation in France. Another price is the widespread disorders. Whatever the ultimate advantages for France of devaluation or deflation, this is doubtless the issue, and there is no alternative, as M. Blum seems to think there is. So it looks as if the monetary problem in France may arise again to plague the statesmen as well as the economists.

Men Against a Mountain

EVEREST stands unconquered. Once again the world's highest mountain defies the efforts of men to assail its ice-bound peak. The failure of the party under Hugh Ruttledge ends another chapter in the inspiring story of the quest which British climbers first set for themselves sixteen years ago. Five times since the Grand Lama of Tibet opened his domain to this amazing invasion, expeditions have waged an unavailing struggle against the earth's most forbidding fortress, known to the natives of Nepal and Tibet as Chomolungma, Goddess Mother of Mountains.

It was Everest, a British surveyor, who gave to that imposing pinnacle its English name. Everest was the leader of the official survey which fixed its height at 29,002 feet. Corrected calculations have since added 139 feet to the awesome immensity of this mother of mountains, and only those who have pitted their strength and skill against its soaring embattlements can compute the enormous cost of that added distance. Two members of a previous foray were lost somewhere high up on its icy face.

The chapter which the Ruttledge expedition writes for itself upon the frozen ramparts of Mount Everest resembles in many respects the story of previous failures. Dispatches from the base camp reveal that the ever-lurking peril of the summer monsoons once more unleashed its blinding fury upon the advance party, blocking the upper passes with drifted snow. Avalanches eventually forced the company to abandon its attempt.

Of all the obstacles that beset an Everest expedition, time is the most relentless. Men have matched their courage and stamina against the scourge of spindrift whipped off the ridge by subfreezing gales. They have withstood the rigors of that vertical five-mile front where breathing is hampered almost beyond endurance by rarefied atmosphere. Climbers have clung to the slanting snow cone within a thousand feet of the summit and seen their chances cheated by the vagaries of changing seasons. For when the monsoons begin to blow Everest is unassailable. This year the winds set in early. The Ruttledge party had less than the usual span in which to launch their assault. Retreat was inevitable.

When the conquest of Everest is complete; when the Last Great Adventure finally is won, even then some may wonder what so much effort avails mankind. The question touches the intangible. Every day makes its demands upon men to overcome some obstacle to individual progress; to surmount those mountains that confront human consciousness. In a sense the Everest attempt symbolizes man's zest for persistent overcoming projected on a colossal scale. To a certain extent, the Everest adventure helps bring this enduring impulse into sharper focus.

Is Peace Poor Politics?

"HE KEPT us out of war," was a good campaign slogan for the re-election of Mr. Roosevelt's last Democratic predecessor in the White House. But if a peace plank is written into the 1936 Democratic platform it probably will surprise nobody more than the women who are working toward that end.

Is peace poor politics?

Perhaps it will be the task of William B. Shearer, who is at the Democratic Convention as the "big bass drum" of defense advocates, to convince the politicians that it is. Mr. Shearer, it will be remembered, was remarkably successful in convincing the delegates to a disarmament conference in 1927 of the advisability of getting nothing done for peace. His suit to collect pay from American shipbuilding companies for his "services" at that conference should likewise be recalled as a warning of the sort of opposition that peace efforts must encounter as long as national defense continues such a profitable business for powerful industrial interests.

On the other hand, Senator Pope, who is writing the foreign policy plank for the Democrats, will exert another sort of influence. As a member of the Senate Munitions Investigating Committee he has come to grips with the abuses perpetuated by profiteers in the name of national defense. It should not be difficult for the women to enlist his support of at least one of their demands—for a stronger neutrality law.

The isolationism to which the Republicans responded in their plank on foreign policy stands at the moment as a very real obstacle to United States co-operation with the World Court or a world peace system. While the Democrats may feel obliged to take account of it, a stronger neutrality law to prevent trade from dragging the United States into any future European conflict still would appeal to the antiwar sentiment of voters throughout the country.

For those who believe the United States' best hope of keeping out of war is to cooperate with other countries, stark neutrality is a second-best choice. But to see a political party recognizing—even in this measure—the people's interest in peacemaking would hearten many a voter.

AFTER many years of research as to what happens to bird feathers in hot weather, it has been proven beyond all doubt that birds have fewer feathers in the summer than in the winter. It seems so odd for us to be just finding out something that the birds knew all the time.

IT IS BELIEVED that by telling a group of Oklahoma women that alcohol and aeronautics will not mix, Mrs. Amelia Earhart Putnam has not detracted from her previous reputation for plane speaking.

Castled England

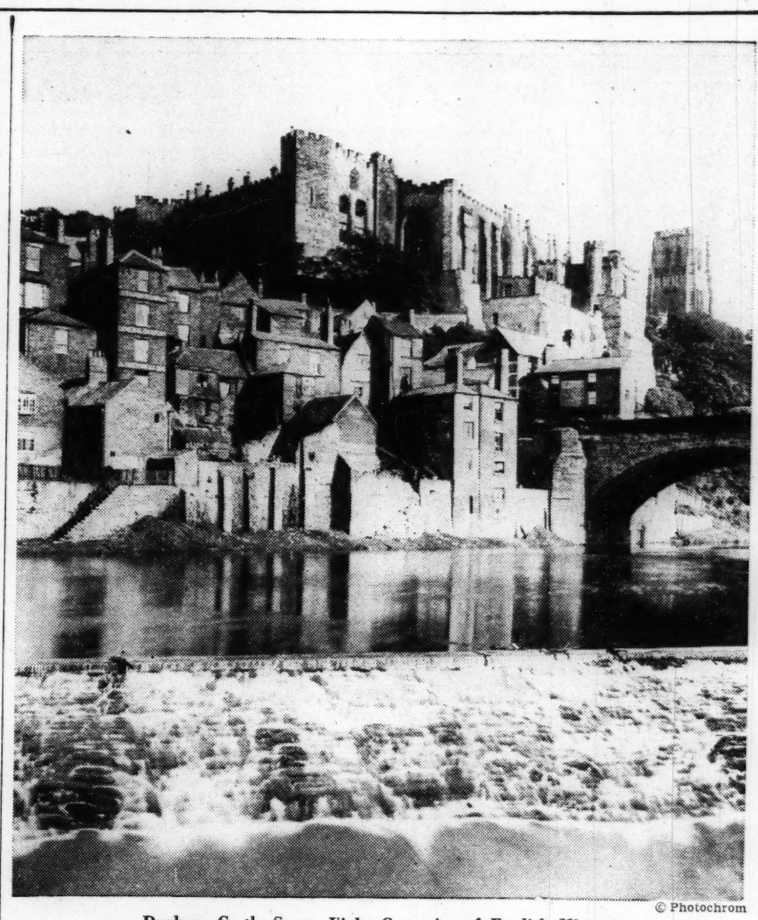
Book News of the Day

"GREY stone and gilliflowers—and the soft green velvet of an English lawn." How seldom we who pass in our haste and our detachment suspect that often these alone remain to mark the site where once stood a proud Norman castle—wide dark moat, tall and square keep, a gatehouse with banners flaunting, forbidding spiked portcullis, towers and ramparts of stone to surround a stone-paved court.

Hugh Braun, who wrote THE ENGLISH CASTLE, recent addition to The English Countryside Series (New York: Scribner. $3), tells us that he once attempted to make a complete list of the castles of England; that, studying many documents and following many clues, he came to the conclusion that there had been at some time or other in England about 1500 castles, of which by far the greater number had been of eleventh- or twelfth-century foundation. Which is natural, for the castle was an essential feature of life under the Norman conquerors.

The reader, especially if he has motored through England and felt inclination to note only such places as are double-starred in the guidebooks, will find his imagination leaping to memories of such a castle as royal Windsor, such as Warwick or Durham perhaps. He sees exquisite greensward and strutting peacocks, neat gravel paths which pace beside stone battlements overhung with ivies and adorned with delphiniums and phlox in patterned borders. He hears bugles, pauses to watch the maneuvers of red-coated guards, evades the tourists if he can and finally, helplessly, submits and is hurried through vast suites of apartments crammed with objets d'art.

But Mr. Braun's castles are not all like that. In his erudition he can reach back some 3000 years to the New Stone Age when some of the earliest fortifications in England, earthen ramparts, were thrown up in sudden panic of defense. He reminds us that the Romans did not choose to build on hill-tops, for they preferred to be methodical, flat and even and four-square. Their earthworks were sometimes consolidated afterwards with masonry; but they were not, strictly speaking, castles at all but forts. The first castles were evolved from a hedge or rough stockade or fence, which surrounded the timber houses of the Norman nobles and protected them from the encroachments of rival lords.



© Photochrom

Durham Castle Spans Eight Centuries of English History

With commendable care and scholarship, Mr. Braun gives us the results of his investigations into the record of the castles in England. For the architect this book will have value; for, oddly enough, far less authoritative information may be obtained as to the castles than as to, say, the cathedrals of England. For the historian, the book will be fascinating; whole periods come alive under the author's pen. To the general reader and traveler the book will be useful in that, having it close in hand, he may stand in an empty field, with here and there some long earthworks which resemble nothing so much as bunkers on a golf links; yet, turning its pages, he will visualize a castle which once rose just there. It will not be too difficult a task to reconstruct mentally its stalwart walls, catch the echo of the footfalls of great war horses, hear the thin rippling laughter of ladies with floating silken sleeves, their arms poised to toss roses down upon the knights who triumph in the lists.

M. W.

Reflections on a Woodland Lake

THE old guide put out his hand. "There it is," he said solemnly. The years rolled away quickly then. I was back in that very same spot as a youngster. Back on the wooded slopes of Paradise Lake, looking through the great pines onto sparkling water. He was taking me by the hand and helping me down over the pine needles, careful of each fallen limb or loosened stone. With almost paternal tenderness he was parting the branches of a scrubby alder, standing aside while I passed.

We were moving around it, slowly, while he brought the marvels of its seclusion to my eager eyes. A stubby-tailed brown rabbit, bouncing leisurely into the brush. The startling whir of a partridge, taking wing without warning. Then, on a patch of closely grassed swamp, the laborious march of a turtle, plowing a smooth canal in the wake of its shell. And, further along, the plop of a bullfrog from the mossy end of a smooth log jutting into the water—followed, presently, by a throaty "burr-ump, burr-ump!" berating us for disturbing his patriarchal siesta. Passing around a clump of sagging gray birches we watch a great blue heron, standing on one leg, its head tucked beneath a wing. I recall how my excitement finally awakened it and how it flapped away, cleaving silvery lines with its feet trailing up and away from the water. He showed me deer tracks in a grassless little bay, each having two clearly differentiated punctures with a thin earthen ridge between them.

Then we turned and went on slowly around the lake, picking our way through alder thickets, across a carpet of moss, past a solitary white birch rising among a group of scarred grays.

We reached, presently, the little bay with its soft earth cut up by deer tracks. The sun, striking it from our right across the still water, left us in the shadow of a giant willow. Beyond, in the narrow neck of the lake, a flotilla of lilies lay at anchor, the yellow and white of their superstructure glistening above the dark green of their hulls.

As far as I know, Paradise Lake does not appear on any map. Nor is there any sign of human habitation about its wooded shores. Some day, perhaps, others will be able to enjoy its primeval stillness. In the years since I first went there, nothing seems to have changed. Only I, older and more observant now, have changed.

C. W. W.

North . . South . . East . . West

While the Bands Play

By Frank L. Perrin

IN THE spacious convention hall in Philadelphia as this is written the bands are playing, the delegates and spectators are shouting. The New Deal, despite the serious rebuffs it has met at the hands of courts and from distinguished Democratic leaders and partisans, if one is to judge from the noise and wild acclaim, is still in its ascendancy. The lingering echoes from the lake shore in Cleveland had hardly died away when the horns and drums took up, in discordant refrain, the mesmeric marshaling of the enthusiastic invaders in the Centennial City of '76. Those who read the newspapers and those who less thoughtfully but still intently listen to the music and speeches and the shouting, in the convention halls or in the homes, may well pause to wonder what it is all about.

What is the real business in hand? What awkward or clever design persuades those who set the stage and direct the big shows to imagine that the sober, thoughtful, intent American people are to be stampeded or even permanently swayed by strident noises, the insincerity of spellbinding orators, or the specious pledges of cleverly devised political platforms? The temptation is, as we all know, to follow the circus parade back to the big tent. But those who have often yielded to this impulse finally become cautious. Even the fulfillment of promises made by the billboards and barkers does not bring the satisfying thrill which had been anticipated.

It is not extravagant to say that seldom in national campaigns have the platforms of the opposing political parties actually defined or presented the issues which, in the estimation of the people as a whole, are vital or paramount. Those platform declarations agreed upon and published this year are no exception to the rule stated. Real issues are avoided or conveniently or cleverly submerged in an effort to please or persuade all men.

The real issue now is not the survival or defeat of so-called New Deal policies as these are acclaimed and defended on one side or denounced and condemned on the other side. Neither is the issue the casual but quite important administration of relief to the needy unemployed, the economic importance of reciprocal trade treaties, higher or lower tariff duties, or any one of the debated policies of government regarding which eloquent keynoters and resolutions committees deal more or less convincingly.

I have become convinced, not in the last week or even in the last month, but by observation during recent months and years, that many sober and thoughtful American men and women have gained the steadying realization that no new or magic formula has been discovered which assures political or economic redemption or regeneration. There is apparent, unless significant indications are misleading, an increasing tendency to demand from those chosen to serve an honest willingness to adhere to the fundamentals and to the code which defines the measure of their delegated power and authority. Those who engage the services of workers, in whatever capacity, have learned the unwisdom, or the folly, of relying implicitly upon the recommendation of professional employment agencies. They have become inclined to examine, wherever possible, the unexpurgated and uncolored record of actual performance of those who offer themselves or are offered for the service to be undertaken.

There is the story, originating in the neighborhood in New York State made famous by David Harum. It is of the farmer, in the days when livestock—cattle, swine and sheep—ranged the woods and vacant lands, who inquired of those applying for work as "hired men" the best time to "cut a hog-yoke." One recommended one season and another a different season, spring, summer, fall or winter. The man who got the job was the one who said the best time to cut a yoke was "when you find it." He was not an opportunist in the modern understanding of that term. But he was one prepared and ready to render that willing and intelligent service which is the assurance of efficiency. He put little faith in regimentation or controlled production.

No reliable actuary is prepared, at the moment, to assure the result of the forthcoming general elections. But it is evident to those not too greatly influenced by partisan prejudice that a definite change will be made in the membership of the lower house of Congress. The man in the White House after next January, whether Mr. Roosevelt or Mr. Landon, will probably be obliged to deal with representatives who bring from the people a new and quite definite warrant of authority. The New Deal, indorsed and reaffirmed in Philadelphia, will not be unanimously or overwhelmingly indorsed by the great mass of Democratic voters. Who best can direct and deal with an unsympathetic and divided Congress?

Mirror of World Opinion

Behind Front Page Buffoonery

MISS DOROTHY THOMPSON, who is a better newspaper man than a lot of us, has scored a point in analyzing the Queer Case of Representative Zioncheck.

Mr. Zioncheck was an ordinary, hard-working congressman for four years. Therefore, the newspapers ignored him. Now, being ignored is not exactly to a congressman's liking. Whether Mr. Zioncheck deliberately embarked upon a campaign for capturing headlines I do not know, nor, do I suppose, does Miss Thompson know. However, it does look rather peculiar that Mr. Zioncheck should suddenly become front-page news every day for several weeks.

I think I see the fine hand of enterprising reporters and photographers in at least a part of the recent mad career of the young congressman. In the episode of wading in the pool at Radio City, a reporter deliberately challenged the congressman to follow her. Cameras had been duly planted in advantageous positions and all plans had been made for the kill. Other reporters chased Zioncheck from one place to another, apparently goading him and encouraging him to ever madder and madder antics.

We may criticize the young man all we please for stooping to such silly means for procuring publicity. We should criticize even more the members of our own craft who encourage this sort of thing and who make their "news" by following him around to record everything he does. Some of this stuff may have been news. More of it seems to have been deliberately staged.—*J. Charles Poe, Executive Editor, Chattanooga News,* in *The* (American Society of Newspaper Editors) *Bulletin.*

The Wide Horizon

Clamor for Equality

By Phyllis M. Lovell

LONDON

IN GREAT BRITAIN, for the second time within little more than a month, women have suffered a severe denial of their claim to equality of status.

Early in May, the House of Commons decided to deny their right to equal pay with men in the "common" grades of the Civil Service. At the end of it, the Government decided that the time has not yet arrived when women can be employed in either the consular or the diplomatic service "with advantage to the State." It has been suggested that, with two such rebuffs, women may at last be persuaded quietly to accept their obvious inferiority and to make no further ado.

But, contrary to official hopes and expectations, women have not regarded events in that light at all. There is in Great Britain a familiar saying to the effect that "what you lose on the roundabouts, you make on the swings," and women have not been slow to realize that, though justice has been denied them, victory cannot much longer be delayed.

With regard to equality of pay in the Civil Service, the question was not, of course, settled on its merits. Having, by vote, acknowledged the fundamental rightness of equality, the House of Commons was suddenly embarrassed by discovering that its action had defeated the Government and, in hasty anxiety to remedy its indiscretion, it reversed its decision and left the women with a technical defeat, but a moral victory.

Women have expected the decision in regard to their status in the world of diplomacy for the past two years. In January, 1934, an inter-departmental committee was set up to advise upon the matter because, through an Order in Council made possible by the Sex Disqualification (Removal) Act of 1919, women had been excluded from entry to the consular and diplomatic services.

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In its report, the committee rejected the possibility that women could or would be of use to Great Britain in a diplomatic or consular capacity. They have stated in regard to the consular service that women might have to deal with "a number of matters that would be difficult for the average woman to handle," although they already handle with success similar matters at home.

And they have stated in regard to the diplomatic service that "in view of the habits and customs of many countries," the employment of women would not prove successful. It would, they have pointed out, be so unfortunate if they were not favorably received. Or if they should get married. Or if the climate should prove too much for them. In any case, the size of the service is so small that for women to worry about their exclusion from it is hardly worth while—the general question of women's employment is really hardly affected.

To women themselves, none of the arguments put forward appear to rest upon very firm foundations. Other countries which employ women diplomatic and consular officers—and there are a number of them, including the United States, Russia and Japan—have not experienced embarrassment. Since the days of Richelieu, the woman diplomat has figured in history. Helen of Troy was a diplomat. So were Dido and Cleopatra and, for that matter, so was Queen Elizabeth. Catherine of Aragon represented her father at the Court of Henry VII. The Baroness von Krudener was a diplomat of such pre-eminence that she not only originated the idea of the Holy Alliance, but actually dictated the draft of the proclamation which was signed by the monarchs of Austria, Prussia and Russia.

* * *

This list might be carried on almost indefinitely. But that is not really the point, it does not really matter what women have done in the past—not vitally. What does matter is that officials of Great Britain have been willing to listen to members of the Foreign Office whose views have been described as "so preposterously out of touch with the realities of the modern world" that they are unable to contemplate the possibility that the introduction of women to the diplomatic service of the State at this moment might indicate for Great Britain a change of heart in regard to the whole conduct of diplomacy—a change of heart which might have a vast effect on the question of peace and war.

The diplomat of the old regime was said to be a man "sent to lie abroad in his country's service." But the new game of diplomacy is evolving very different rules. The ability to play the modern game has been described as the genius of being able to acquire an intimate and comprehensive knowledge of a given country, its history, its people and their ideals; of being able to appreciate the relationship between its internal and foreign policies; of being able to hold and value the friendship of its foremost officials, of being able, by a display of tact and genuine sincerity, to inspire respect, confidence, and affection.

Conceivably, women might play that game. They might even play it well.